INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Avalon Fetal Monitor

FM20 / FM30 / FM40 / FM50

Release F.0 with Software Revision F.01.xx

FETAL MONITORING

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Table Of Contents

1 Introduction 1

Who this Book is For 1
Confirm Fetal Life Before Using the Monitor 2
Introducing the Avalon Family of Fetal Monitors 3
Intended Use 3
Contraindications 3
Indications for Use 3

2 Installation 5

Installation Checklist 5
Unpacking and Checking the Shipment 6
Initial Inspection 6
Claims for Damage 6
Repacking 6
Mounting the Monitor 6
Connecting the Monitor to AC Mains 7
How and When to Carry Out the Test Blocks 7
Safety Tests 8

3 Basic Operation 9

Supported Measurements 10
Avalon FM20 and FM30 11
Avalon FM20 11
Avalon FM30 11
Avalon FM40 and FM50 12
Avalon FM40 12
Avalon FM50 12
Cordless Monitoring 13
Getting to Know Your Avalon FM20/FM30 14
Overview 14
Right Side 14
Rear 14
Left Side 15
Getting to Know Your Avalon FM40/FM50 16
Front 16
Rear 16
Transducers 17
Operating and Navigating 19
Keys 21
Permanent Keys 21
SmartKeys 21
Pop-Up Keys 22

Using the Touchscreen 22
Disabling Touchscreen Operation 22
Selecting Screen Elements 22
Operating Modes 22
Automatic Screen Layouts 23
Settings 23
Active Settings 23
User Default 24
Factory Default 24
Global Settings 24
Changing Measurement Settings 24
Switching the Noninvasive Blood Pressure Measurement On and Off 25
Changing Monitor Settings 25
Adjusting the Screen Brightness 25
Adjusting Touch Tone Volume 25
Setting the Date and Time 25
Checking Your Monitor Revision 26
Preparing to Monitor a Patient 27
Switching On: FM20/FM30 27
Switching On: FM40/FM50 27
Adjusting the Display Angle (FM20/FM30) 27
Fastening Belts and Transducers 28
Using Belts with Button Fixings 29
Using Belt with Velcro Fixings 30
Connecting a Transducer to the Monitor 31
Checking/Setting Paper Scale 33
Paper Guide: FM40/FM50 33
Removing the Paper Guide: FM40/FM50 33
Loading Paper: FM20/FM30 35
Loading Paper: FM40/FM50 36
Paper-Out Indication 39
Choosing Paper Speed 39
Tearing Off the Paper: FM20/FM30 39
Tearing Off the Paper: FM40/FM50 39
Using the Paper Guide 40
Without the Paper Guide 40
Switching the Recorder On and Off 40
Advancing the Paper 42
Marking an Event 42
Entering Notes 43
Signal Quality 43
Starting Monitoring 43
Switching the Monitor to Stand-by 44
After Monitoring 44
Disconnecting from Power 44
Troubleshooting 45

4 Alarms 47

Alarm Mode 47
Visual Alarm Indicators 48
Audible Alarm Indicators 48
Alarm Tone Configuration 48
Standard Philips Alarms 48
ISO/IEC Standard 9703-2 Audible Alarms 48
Changing the Alarm Tone Volume 49
Acknowledging Alarms 49
Acknowledging Disconnect INOPs 49
Pausing or Switching Off Alarms 50
To Pause All Alarms 50
To Switch All Alarms Off 50
To Switch Individual Measurement Alarms On or Off 50
While Alarms are Paused or Off 51
Restarting Paused Alarms 51
Alarm Limits 51
Viewing Individual Alarm Limits (Alarm Mode “All” Only) 51
Changing Alarm Limits 52
Reviewing Alarms 52
Alarm Messages Window 52
Review Alarms Window 52
Latching Alarms 52
Viewing the Alarm Latching Settings 53
Alarm Latching Behavior 53
Testing Alarms 54
Alarm Behavior at On/Off 54

5 Patient Alarms and INOPs 55

Patient Alarm Messages 55
Technical Alarm Messages (INOPs) 57

6 Admitting and Discharging Patients 61

Admit/Discharge on the Monitor 61
Admitting a Patient 61
Editing Patient Information 62
Discharging a Patient 62
New Patient Check 62
OB TraceVue: via LAN 62
OB TraceVue: via RS232 63

7 Non-Stress Test Timer 65

Setting NST Autostart/Autostop 65
Viewing the NST Timer 65
Timer Expiry Notification 65

Accessing the NST Setup Pop-up Keys 65
Via the Timer SmartKey (Route 1) 66
Via the Main Setup SmartKey (Route 2) 66
Via the NST Field (Route 3) 66
Pop-up Keys for NST Timer Setup 66
Run Time 66

8 Monitoring FHR and FMP Using Ultrasound 69

Misidentification of MHR as FHR 69
Cross-Channel Verification 70
What You Need 70
Cordless Monitoring - Important Considerations 70
Preparing to Monitor 71
Selecting Fetal Heart Sound 72
Changing the Fetal Heart Sound Volume 72
Fetal Movement Profile 72
FMP Statistics 73
Switching FMP On and Off 74
Troubleshooting 74
Testing Ultrasound Transducers 75

9 Monitoring Twin FHRs 77

Important Considerations 77
Monitoring Twins Externally 78
Monitoring Internally 79
Cross-Channel Verification 80
Separating FHR Traces 80
Switching Trace Separation On and Off 80
Determining the Separation Order 81
When Trace Separation is On 81
'Standard' Separation Order 81
'Classic' Separation Order 82
When Trace Separation is Off 82
Troubleshooting 83

10 Fetal Heart Rate Alarms 85

Changing Alarm Settings 85
Turning Alarms On or Off 85
Changing Alarm Limits 85
Changing Alarm Delays 85
Changing Signal Loss Delay 86

11 Monitoring Triple FHRs 87

Important Considerations 87
Monitoring Triplets 88
Cross-Channel Verification 88

Separating FHR Traces 89
Switching Trace Separation On and Off 89
When Trace Separation is On 89
'Standard' Separation Order 89
'Classic' Separation Order 90
When Trace Separation is Off 90
Troubleshooting 91

12 Monitoring Uterine Activity Externally 93

What You Need 93
External Toco Monitoring 93
Resetting the Toco Baseline 94
Automatic Baseline Adjustment 94
Toco Sensitivity 94
Troubleshooting 95
Testing Toco Transducers 96

13 Monitoring Uterine Activity Internally 97

What You Need 97
Internal (IUP) Monitoring 98
Zeroing the Monitor 98
Selecting the IUP Scale 98
Troubleshooting 99

14 Monitoring FHR Using DECG 101

Misidentification of MHR as FHR 101
What You Need 101
Making Connections 103
Monitoring DECG 103
Suppressing Artifacts 104
Printing the Waveform 105
Troubleshooting 105
Testing DECG Mode 106

15 Monitoring Noninvasive Blood Pressure 107

Introducing the Oscillometric Noninvasive Blood Pressure Measurement 107
Measurement Limitations 108
Measurement Methods 108
Reference Method 108
Preparing to Measure Noninvasive Blood Pressure 108
Correcting the Measurement if Limb is not at Heart Level 109
Understanding the Numerics 109
Starting and Stopping Measurements 109
Enabling Automatic Mode and Setting Repetition Time 110
Choosing the Alarm Source 110
Assisting Venous Puncture 111

Calibration 111
Troubleshooting 111

16 Monitoring SpO_2 113

Selecting an SpO_2 Sensor 113
Applying the Sensor 113
Connecting SpO_2 Cables 114
Measuring SpO_2 114
Assessing a Suspicious SpO_2 Reading 115
Understanding SpO_2 Alarms 115
Alarm Delays 115
Adjusting the SpO_2 Alarm Limits 115
Adjusting the Desat Limit Alarm 116
Adjusting the Pulse Alarm Limits 116
Setting Up Tone Modulation 116
Setting the QRS Volume 116

17 Monitoring Maternal Heart / Pulse Rate 117

Priority for Maternal Heart / Pulse Rate 117
Cross-Channel Verification 117
MHR from MECG Electrodes 117
Applying Electrodes 118
Making Connections 119
Monitoring MHR 119
Monitoring MECG 119
Applying Electrodes 120
Viewing the Waveform on the Screen 120
Printing the Waveform 120
Pulse Rate from SpO_2 120
Adjusting the Heart Rate / Pulse Alarm Limits 121
Average Pulse Rate from Noninvasive Blood Pressure 121
Troubleshooting 121
Testing MECG Mode 121

18 Printing the ECG Waveform 123

19 Paper Save Mode for Maternal Measurements 127

20 Recovering Data 129

Recovering Traces on Paper 129
Recovering Traces on an OB TraceVue System 130
Recording Stored Data 130

21 Care and Cleaning 133

General Points 133
Cleaning and Disinfecting 134

Cleaning Agents 134
Disinfecting Agents 135
Cleaning and Disinfecting Monitoring Accessories 135
Sterilizing 135

22 Maintenance 137

Inspecting the Equipment and Accessories 137
Inspecting the Cables and Cords 137
Maintenance Task and Test Schedule 138
Storing Recorder Paper 138
Cleaning the Printhead 139
Disposing of the Monitor 139

23 Accessories and Supplies 141

Information on Latex 141
Transducers 141
Fetal Accessories 142
DECG Accessories: Component Compatibility 143
MECG Accessories 143
Noninvasive Blood Pressure Accessories 144
Adult/Pediatric Multi-Patient Comfort Cuffs and Disposable Cuffs 144
Adult Antimicrobial Coated Reusable cuffs 144
Adult Soft Single Patient Single-Hose Disposable Cuffs 144
SpO_2 Accessories 145
Recorder Paper 147

24 Specifications and Standards Compliance 149

Environmental Specifications 149
Physical Specifications 150
Performance Specifications 151
Fetal / Maternal 151
Noninvasive Blood Pressure 154
SpO_2 156
Recorder Specifications 158
Alarm Defaults 160
Compatible External Displays: FM40/FM50 Only 160
Manufacturer's Information 161
Trademark Acknowledgement 161
Regulatory and Standards Compliance 161
Safety and Performance 161
Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) 161
EMC Testing 162
Reducing Electromagnetic Interference 162
System Characteristics 163
Electromagnetic Emissions and Immunity 163
Electromagnetic Immunity 164

Finding Recommended Separation Distances 165
Recommended Separation Distances from Other RF Equipment 167
Environment 167
Monitoring After a Loss of Power 168
ESU, MRI and Defibrillation 168
Cardiac Pacemakers and Electrical Stimulators 168
Fast Transients/Bursts 168
Symbols on the System 168

1

Introduction

Who this Book is For

This book is for trained healthcare professionals using the Avalon FM20, FM30, FM40 and FM50 fetal/maternal monitors. It describes how to set up and use the monitor and transducers. Familiarize yourself with all instructions including warnings and cautions before starting to monitor patients. Read and keep the Instructions for Use that come with any accessories, as these contain important information about application and care and cleaning that is not repeated in this book.

You should be:

- Trained in the use of fetal heart rate (FHR) monitors.
- Trained in the interpretation of FHR traces.
- Familiar with using medical devices and with standard fetal monitoring procedures.

For information on how to configure and service the monitor, refer to the *Service Guide*, or contact your authorized service provider.

Your monitor may not have all of the features and options described in this guide. The exact appearance of the monitor may differ slightly from that shown in the illustrations.

In this guide:

- A **warning** alerts you to a potential serious outcome, adverse event or safety hazard. Failure to observe a warning may result in death or serious injury to the user or patient.
- A **caution** alerts you to where special care is necessary for the safe and effective use of the product. Failure to observe a caution may result in minor or moderate personal injury or damage to the product or other property, and possibly in a remote risk of more serious injury.
- **Monitor** refers to the entire fetal/maternal monitor. **Display** refers to the physical display unit. **Screen** refers to everything you see on the monitor's display, such as measurements, alarms, patient data and so forth.

- Whenever a monitor's identifier appears to the left of a heading or paragraph, it means that the information applies to that monitor only. Where the information applies to all models, no distinction is made.

Confirm Fetal Life Before Using the Monitor

Fetal monitoring technology available today is ***not always*** able to differentiate a fetal heart rate (FHR) signal source from a maternal heart rate (MHR) source in ***all*** situations. Therefore, you should confirm fetal life ***by independent means*** before starting to use the fetal monitor, for example, by palpation of fetal movement or auscultation of fetal heart sounds using a fetoscope, stethoscope, or Pinard stethoscope. If you cannot hear the fetal heart sounds, and you cannot confirm fetal movement by palpation, confirm fetal life using obstetric ultrasonography. Continue to confirm that the fetus is the signal source for the FHR during monitoring.

Be aware that:

- a MHR trace can exhibit features that are very similar to those of a FHR trace, even including accelerations and decelerations. Do not rely solely on trace pattern features to identify a fetal source.
- Fetal Movement Profile (FMP) annotations on a fetal trace ***alone*** may not always indicate that the fetus is alive. The body of a deceased fetus can move and cause the monitor to annotate fetal body movements.

Here are some examples where the MHR can be misidentified as the FHR.

- **When using an ultrasound transducer:**
  - It is possible to pick up maternal signal sources, such as the maternal heart, aorta, or other large vessels.
  - Misidentification may occur when the MHR is higher than normal (especially when it is over 100 bpm).
- **When using a fetal scalp electrode:**
  - Electrical impulses from the maternal heart can sometimes be transmitted to the fetal monitor through a recently deceased fetus via the spiral scalp electrode cable, appearing to be a fetal signal source.
  - The recorded MHR (and any artifact) can be misinterpreted as a FHR (especially when it is over 100 bpm).
- **When Fetal Movement Profile (FMP) is enabled:**

  FMP annotations in the absence of fetal life may be a result of:
  - Movement of the deceased fetus during or following maternal movement.
  - Movement of the deceased fetus during or following manual palpation of fetal movement (especially if the pressure applied is too forceful).
  - Movement of the ultrasound transducer.
  - The ultrasound transducer detecting a maternal movement source, such as the mother's aorta.

See also the chapters "Monitoring FHR and FMP Using Ultrasound" and "Monitoring FHR Using DECG".

To reduce the possibility of mistaking the MHR for FHR, it is recommended that you monitor both maternal and fetal heart rates. The monitor's cross-channel verification (CCV) facility can help by automatically detecting when a MHR coincides with a FHR. For further details, see "Cross-Channel Verification" on page 70.

Introducing the Avalon Family of Fetal Monitors

The Avalon family of fetal monitors consists of the Avalon FM20, FM30, FM40 and FM50. While the FM20/FM30 and the FM40/FM50 have different form factors, the method of operation is very similar for all monitors. The Avalon fetal monitors also share the same transducers and accessories, and are compatible with the Avalon CTS Cordless Fetal Transducer System (M2720A).

Intended Use

The Philips Avalon FM20 (M2702A), FM30 (M2703A), FM40 (M2704A) and FM50 (M2705A) Fetal/Maternal Monitors are intended for non-invasive monitoring of the physiological parameters of pregnant women during antepartum testing and labor and delivery. The FM30 and FM50 are additionally intended for invasive monitoring.

All monitors are intended for monitoring fetal and maternal heart rates, uterine activity, maternal non-invasive blood pressure, and additionally for the FM30, FM40 and FM50, oxygen saturation (SpO_2).

All monitors are intended for generating alarms from fetal and maternal parameters, for displaying, storing and recording patient data and related waves, transmitting patient data to a patient information and surveillance system on a network, and for postpartum monitoring of the mother.

All monitors are intended for use by trained health care professionals.

They are intended for use in labor and delivery rooms, antepartum testing areas and during postpartum recovery in the hospital environment. They are not intended for use in intensive care units or operating rooms. The FM20 and FM30 are additionally intended for use in healthcare facilities outside hospitals, for example in doctors' offices, and for use in private households.

Contraindications

All monitors are NOT intended for:

- use during defibrillation, electro-surgery, or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).
- ECG measurements on patients connected to external electrical stimulators or with cardiac pacemakers.
- use with the IUP/ECG patient module (M2738A) in domestic establishments and those connected directly to the public low-voltage supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.

CAUTION US federal law restricts this device to sale by, or on the order of, a physician.

Indications for Use

The monitors are indicated for use by health care professionals for monitoring the physiological parameters of pregnant women.

2

Installation

Installation should be carried out by qualified service personnel, either by the hospital's biomedical department, or by Philips Support.

As the first step in preparing the monitor for use, follow the installation instructions given in this chapter.

For a list of conventions used in this guide, see Chapter 2, "Basic Operation".

Not all accessories and supplies may be available in all geographies. Please contact your local Philips sales representative for details of availability.

Installation Checklist

Use this checklist to document your installation.

Step	Task	Check Box when Task Done
1	Perform initial inspection of delivery, unpack and check the shipment (see "Unpacking and Checking the Shipment" on page 6)	❑
2	Mount the monitor as appropriate for your installation (see "Mounting the Monitor" on page 6)	❑
3	Connect the fetal monitor to AC mains using the supplied power cord (see "Connecting the Monitor to AC Mains" on page 7)	❑
4	Perform Safety Tests (see "Safety Tests" on page 8)	❑
5	Check that default settings (including the line frequency) are appropriate for your institution	❑
6	Check/set the paper scale (see "Checking/Setting Paper Scale" on page 33)	❑
7	Load paper into the recorder (see "Loading Paper: FM20/FM30" on page 35 or "Loading Paper: FM40/FM50" on page 36, depending on your monitor)	❑
8	Check/set the time and date (see "Setting the Date and Time" on page 25)	❑
9	Check/set paper speed (see "Choosing Paper Speed" on page 39)	❑
10	Perform System Test as necessary (see the *Service Guide*)	❑
11	Test Transducers (see "Testing Ultrasound Transducers" on page 75 and "Testing Toco Transducers" on page 96)	❑

Unpacking and Checking the Shipment

The monitor and any supporting options ordered are supplied packed in protective shipping cartons.

Initial Inspection

Before unpacking, visually check the packaging and ensure that there are no signs of mishandling or damage.

Open the package carefully and remove the instrument and accessories.

Check that the contents are complete and that the correct options and accessories have been delivered.

System Components, Accessories and Supplies	FM20	FM30	FM40	FM50
Toco+ transducer (with belt clip)	-	1	-	1
Toco transducer (with belt clip)	1	-	1	-
US transducer (with belt clip)	1	1	1	1
Patient Module for DECG/MECG/IUP	optional[1]	optional	optional[1]	optional
IUP Adapter Cable[2]		1		1
DECG reusable legplate adapter cable	-	1	-	1
MECG adapter cable	-	1	-	1
Event Marker	optional	optional	optional	optional
Fetal paper pack (country-specific, installed)	1	1	1	1
Powercord	1	1	1	1
Printed Instructions for Use	1	1	1	1
Documentation DVD-ROM: includes FM20/30 Service Guide, FM40/50 Service Guide, Instructions for Use (including localized versions), and Training Guide	1	1	1	1

1. For assessment of maternal heart rate only.
2. Ships with Patient Module.

Claims for Damage

If the shipping cartons are damaged, contact the carrier.

If any of the equipment is damaged, contact both the carrier and your local Philips service organization for repair or replacement arrangements.

Repacking

Retain the original packing carton and material, in case you need to return equipment to Philips for service. If you no longer have the original packing materials, Philips can advise you on alternatives.

Mounting the Monitor

FM20/30 The monitor can be rested on a flat surface, set at an angle using the built-in stand, or mounted on a wall, on a cart or on a rollstand. See the *Service Guide* for details.

FM40/50 The monitor can be rested on a flat surface, or on a cart. See your monitor's *Service Guide* for details.

Connecting the Monitor to AC Mains

FM20/30

The monitor is an electrical Class II device in which the protection against electric shock does not rely on basic insulation and a protective earth conductor but on double and/or reinforced insulation.

FM40/50

The monitor is an electrical Class I device. Protection against electric shock is provided by a protective earth conductor.

The monitor has a wide-range power supply that allows you to operate the monitor from an AC (alternating current) power source of 100 V to 240 V (± 10%) and 50 or 60 Hz (± 5%).

WARNING

- Always use the supplied power cord with the earthed mains plug to connect the monitor to an earthed AC mains socket. Never adapt the mains plug from the power supply to fit an unearthed AC mains socket.
- Check that the line frequency is correctly set for your institution (50 Hz or 60 Hz) before putting the monitor into service.
- **FM20/FM30 only:** The protective earth conductor is required for EMC purposes. It has no protective function against electric shock! The protection against electric shock in this device is provided by double and/or reinforced insulation.
- Do not use AC mains extension cords or multiple portable socket-outlets.

How and When to Carry Out the Test Blocks

The following table defines which test and inspection blocks need to be performed, and when they are required.

Test Block	Test or Inspection to be Performed	Test Block Required for Which Events?
Visual	Inspect the monitor, transducers and cables for any damage. Are they free of damage?	Installation Preventive Maintenance
Power On	Power on the monitor. Does it boot up successfully without errors? After boot up the monitor sounds a tone, and can you see the monitoring main screen. If recorder power-on auto-start is configured to On, does the recorder print “Selftest OK” across the trace paper? (See page 26 for details.)	Installation Preventive Maintenance
Safety Tests (1) to (4)	Perform safety tests (1) to (4), as described in your monitor’s *Service Guide,* for standalone devices if required by local regulations, and each time you combine equipment to form a system, or exchange system components.	Installation Preventive Maintenance

Test Block	Test or Inspection to be Performed	Test Block Required for Which Events?
Performance	Test the transducers (see "Testing Ultrasound Transducers" on page 75 and "Testing Toco Transducers" on page 96).	Installation Preventive Maintenance
System	Perform the system test according to IEC/EN 60601-1-1/IEC/EN 62353, if applicable, after combining equipment to form a system (see your monitor's *Service Guide*).	Combining system components

For test and inspection information regarding repairs, upgrades and all other service events, refer to your monitor's *Service Guide*.

Safety Tests

Details of the safety tests and procedures required after an installation or an exchange of system components are described in your monitor's *Service Guide*. These safety tests are derived from international standards but may not be sufficient to meet local requirements.

WARNING

- Do not use additional AC mains extension cords or multiple portable socket-outlets. If a multiple portable socket-outlet is used, the resulting system must be compliant with IEC/EN 60601-1-1.
- Do not connect any devices that are not supported as part of a system.
- Do not use a device in the patient vicinity if it does not comply with IEC/EN 60601-1. The whole installation, including devices outside of the patient vicinity, must comply with IEC/EN 60601-1-1. Any non-medical device, **including a PC running an OB TraceVue system**, placed and operated in the patient's vicinity must be powered via a separating transformer (compliant with IEC/EN 60601-1-1) that ensures mechanical fixing of the power cords and covering of any unused power outlets.

3

Basic Operation

This chapter gives you an overview of the monitor and its functions. It tells you how to perform tasks that are common to all measurements (such as entering data, switching a measurement on, changing some monitor settings, and setting up the recorder). The alarms section gives an overview of alarms. The remaining sections tell you how to perform individual measurements, and how to care for and maintain the equipment.

Supported Measurements

The following measurements are supported:

Fetal Monitor Model	Supported Measurements								
	Fetal					Maternal			
	Fetal Heart Rate (FHR) via US Including Twins	Triple FHR via US	Toco	FHR via Direct ECG (DECG)	Intrauterine Pressure (IUP)	Maternal Heart Rate (MHR) via maternal ECG electrodes	Maternal ECG (MECG)	Noninvasive Blood Pressure with Pulse Rate	Pulse Oximetry (Maternal SpO_2) with Pulse Rate
FM20	●	❍	●	-	-	●	-	❍	-
FM30	●	❍	●	●	●	●	●	❍	❍
FM40	●	❍	●	-	-	●	-	●	●
FM50	●	❍	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Key:	● = Standard			❍ = Optional				- = Not Available	

Avalon FM20 and FM30

This section outlines the capabilities of your monitor.

Avalon FM20

FM20

The Avalon FM20 fetal/maternal monitor provides a solution for external fetal monitoring applications, and optional non-invasive maternal vital signs.

You can monitor fetal heart rates (FHRs) externally using ultrasound, uterine activity using an external Toco transducer, and the maternal heart rate (MHR) via maternal ECG electrodes, and optionally, non-invasive blood pressure.

Measurements are displayed on a 6.5-inch color display as numerics. The display is a touchscreen, and you operate the monitor using this touchscreen interface. The integrated recorder documents fetal and maternal measurements as well as user defined annotations.

You can connect the monitor to an OB TraceVue obstetrical documentation and surveillance system via the RS232 connection, or over a LAN connection (with OB TraceVue Revision E.00.00 and later).

Avalon FM30

FM30

IP

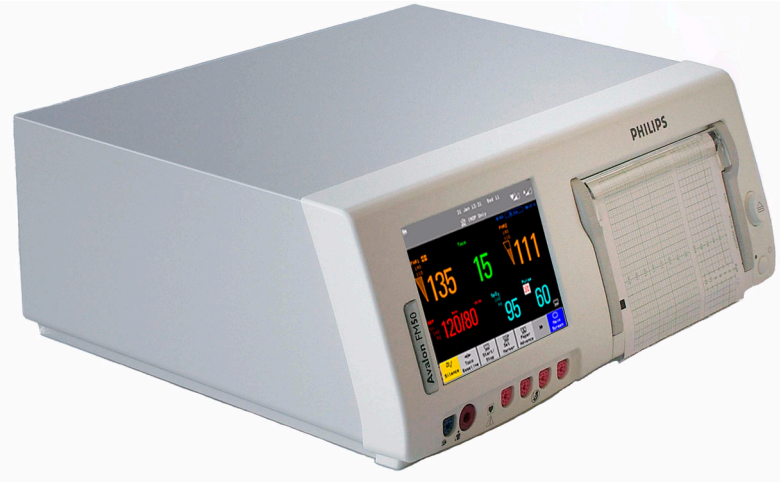
The Avalon FM30 fetal/maternal monitor offers a solution for both external and internal fetal monitoring applications, and optional non-invasive maternal vital signs.

The Avalon FM30 shares all the features and capabilities of the Avalon FM20. In addition, you can monitor one FHR internally via direct fetal electrocardiogram (DECG), uterine activity internally using an intra-uterine pressure (IUP) catheter together with a Toco+ transducer or patient module, and optionally, maternal oxygen saturation (SpO_2).

The Avalon FM30 carries the IP label, indicating that it is capable of intrapartum monitoring.

Avalon FM40 and FM50

This section outlines the capabilities of your monitor.



Avalon FM40

FM40

The Avalon FM40 fetal/maternal monitor provides a solution for external fetal monitoring applications, and optional non-invasive maternal vital signs.

You can monitor fetal heart rates (FHRs) externally using ultrasound, uterine activity using an external Toco transducer, and the maternal heart rate (MHR) via maternal ECG electrodes, and optionally, non-invasive blood pressure and maternal oxygen saturation (SpO_2).

Measurements are displayed on a 6.5-inch color display as numerics. The display is a touchscreen, and you operate the monitor using this touchscreen interface. The integrated recorder documents fetal and maternal measurements as well as user defined annotations.

You can connect the monitor to an OB TraceVue obstetrical documentation and surveillance system via the RS232 connection, or over a LAN connection (with OB TraceVue Revision E.00.00 and later).

Avalon FM50

FM50

IP

The Avalon FM50 fetal/maternal monitor offers a solution for both external and internal fetal monitoring applications, and optional non-invasive maternal vital signs.

The Avalon FM50 shares all the features and capabilities of the Avalon FM40. In addition, you can monitor one FHR internally via direct fetal electrocardiogram (DECG), and uterine activity internally using an intra-uterine pressure (IUP) catheter together with a Toco+ transducer or patient module.

The Avalon FM50 carries the IP label, indicating that it is capable of intrapartum monitoring.

Cordless Monitoring

All monitors are compatible with the Avalon CTS Cordless Fetal Transducer System (M2720A). Note the following points regarding cordless monitoring:

- One Avalon CTS Cordless Fetal Transducer System can be connected at a time.
- Monitoring multiple pregnancies using cordless transducers is not supported.
- Using a mixture of wired and cordless fetal transducers is not supported. You can use *either* wired *or* cordless fetal transducers.
- When the monitor recognizes an Avalon CTS interface cable M2731-60001 (red connector) or M2732-60001 (black connector, for rear connection on FM40/FM50 only), it gives confirmation by showing the following status indicator in the lower right-hand corner of the screen:

Indicator	Meaning
	Avalon CTS interface cable is connected to the monitor, but the Avalon CTS base station is not connected to the interface cable, disconnected from AC mains, or is in Stand-by.
	Avalon CTS interface cable is connected to the monitor, Avalon CTS base station is connected, powered on, and cordless transducers are ready to use, but no cordless transducers are currently active (all are still docked in the base station).
	Avalon CTS interface cable is connected to the monitor, Avalon CTS base station is connected, powered on, and at least one cordless transducer has been taken out of the base station and is active. As cordless transducers have priority over wired transducers, any connected wired transducers are disabled.

- Cordless transducers have priority over wired transducers. When an Avalon CTS base station is connected via the appropriate interface cable to the fetal monitor, and there are also wired transducers connected to the monitor, the wired transducers are disabled whenever a cordless transducer is active. To change back to using wired transducers, dock the cordless transducers in the Avalon CTS base station or switch the base station to Stand-by, and continue monitoring with the wired transducers.
- When using a cordless ultrasound transducer from an Avalon CTS system, the monitor automatically sets the Fetal Movement Profile (FMP) to Off. You can enable the FMP again should you wish, (see “Switching FMP On and Off” on page 74), but you should refer to the sections “Cordless Monitoring - Important Considerations” on page 70 and “Fetal Movement Profile” on page 72.

Getting to Know Your Avalon FM20/FM30

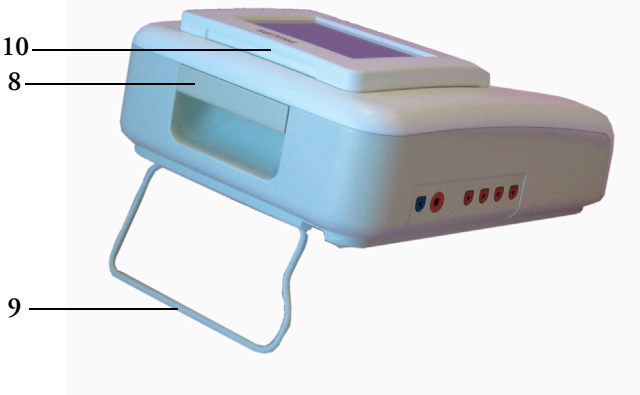
Overview

1 Touchscreen display (tilt and fold)
2 Power LED
3 Paper drawer
4 Paper drawer release
5 Connectors (see Left Side view)

Right Side

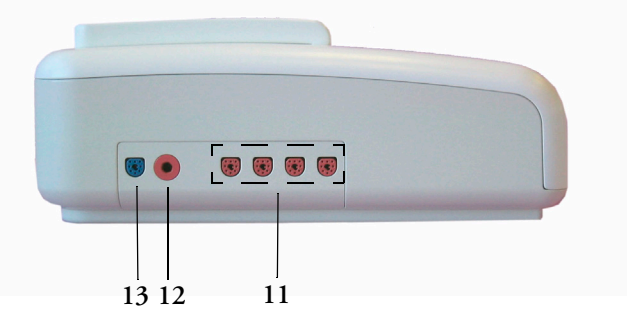
6 ON/OFF switch
7 Power connector

Rear



8 Carrying handle
9 Built-in stand
10 Display release

Left Side



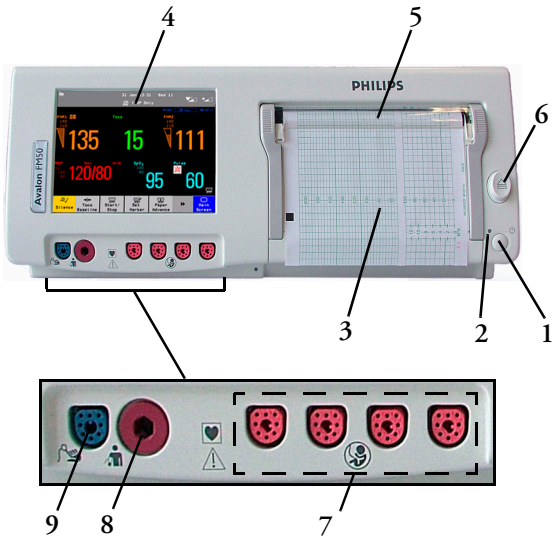
11 Fetal sensor sockets - each socket accepts any fetal transducer, an Avalon CTS Cordless Fetal Transducer System base station (connected via the interface cable M2731-60001), or event marker

12 Noninvasive blood pressure socket (optional)

13 SpO_2 socket (optional, FM30 only)

Getting to Know Your Avalon FM40/FM50

Front



1 On/Off/Standby switch

2 Power LED

3 Recorder paper table

4 Touchscreen color display

5 Transparent paper guide with tear-off edge

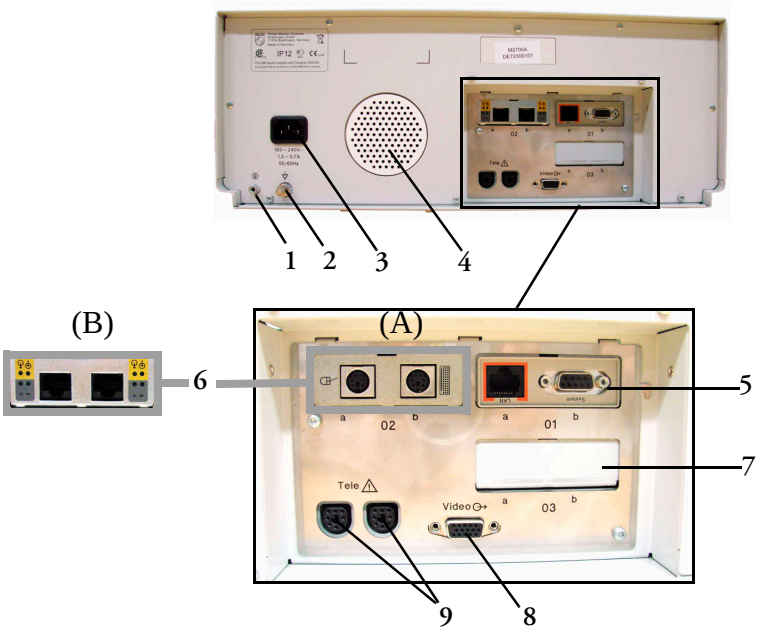
6 Paper eject button. Press to open paper drawer. Press again and hold when removing paper.

7 Fetal sensor sockets. Connect any fetal sensor or patient module here, including Avalon CTS via M2731-60001 interface cable (with red connector).

8 Noninvasive blood pressure socket

9 SpO_2 socket

Rear



1 Reserved for future use: protective earth intended for use in system installations.

2 Equipotential grounding point

3 Power cord connector

4 Loudspeaker

5 Slot 01 for optional LAN / RS232 system interface (for connection to an obstetrical information and surveillance system)

6 Slot 02 for optional interfaces:

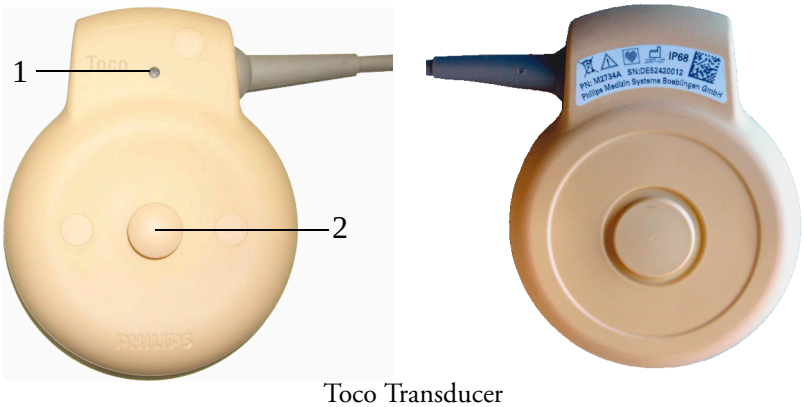
- *Either* dual PS/2 system interface (A) for mouse and keyboard connection)
- *Or* MIB interface (B) for external touch screen connection

7 Slot 03 reserved for future use

8 Video output (VGA)

9 Telemetry interface. If not using one of the fetal sensor sockets, one Avalon CTS can be connected at a time to either socket using the M2732-60001 interface cable (with black connector).

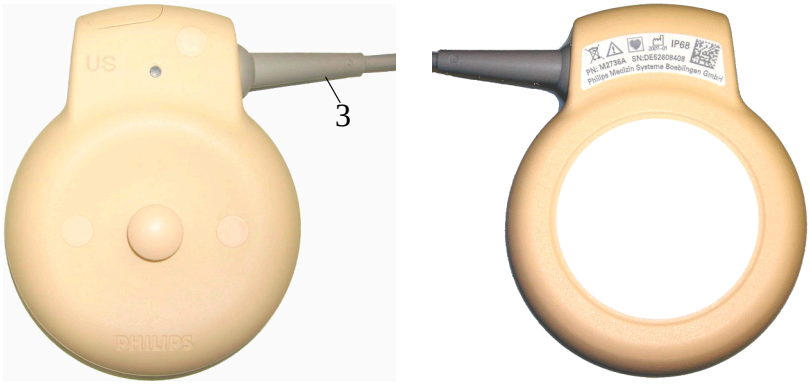
Transducers



Toco Transducer
(M2734A)

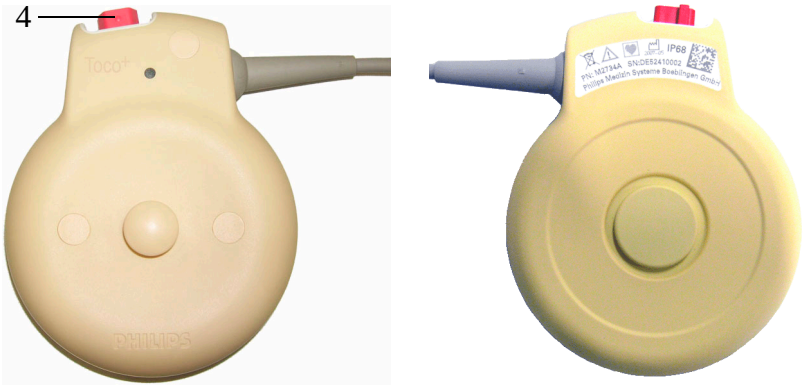
1 Transducer Finder LED - lights up on the transducer providing the measurement source.

2 Belt Button



Ultrasound Transducer
(M2736A)

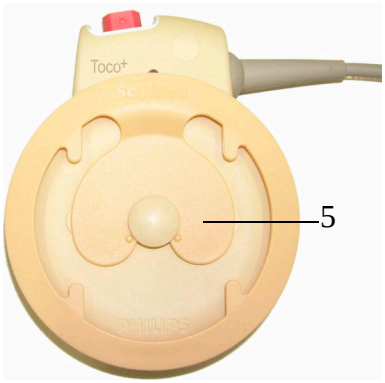
3 Cable - connects to any of the four Fetal Sensor Sockets on the monitor

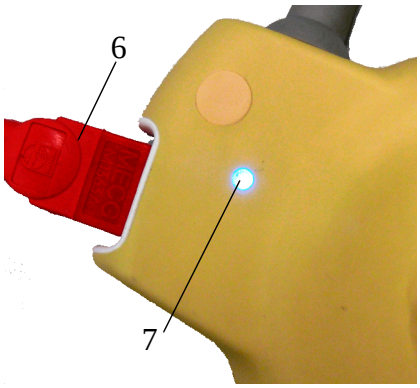


Toco+ Transducer with ECG/IUP capability
(M2735A)

4 Connector - for connecting ECG/IUP adapter cables

(M2735A Toco+ transducer only)





5 Butterfly belt clip (shown fitted; for use with belts without button holes)

6 Close-up of MECG adapter cable connected to Toco+ transducer

7 Close-up of active Finder LED

Patient module for ECG/IUP (M2738A)

8 Connector - for connecting ECG/IUP adapter cables (same as for Toco+ transducer)

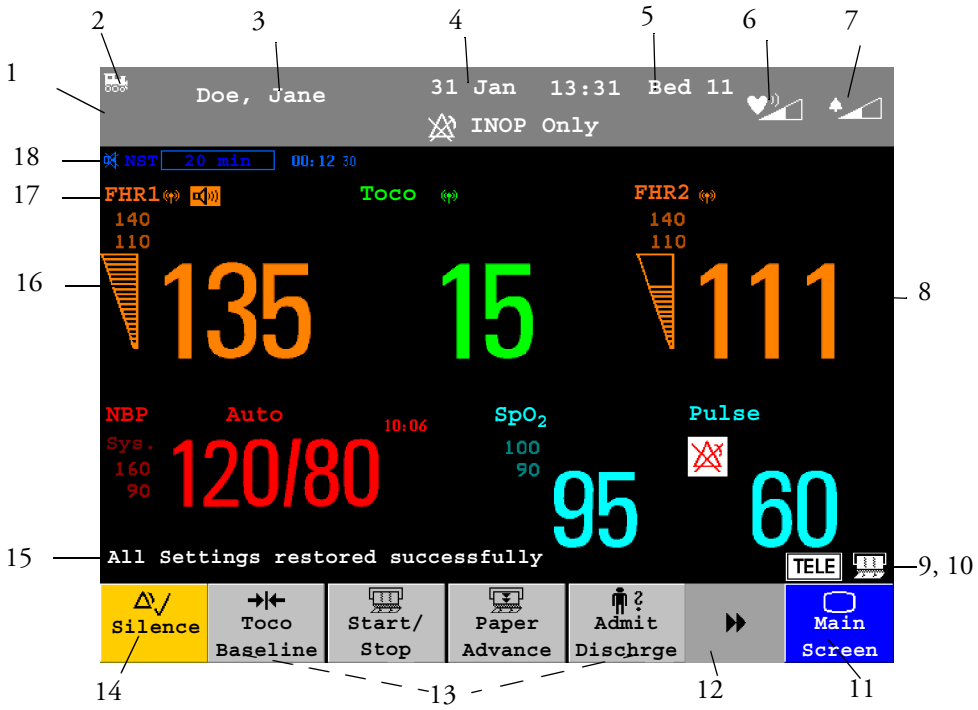
9 Cable - connects to any of the four Fetal Sensor Sockets on the monitor

Operating and Navigating

Your monitor has a touchscreen. Everything you need to operate the monitor, other than to turn it on and off, is contained on its screen. Most screen elements are interactive. Screen elements include measurement numerics, screen keys, information fields, status indicators, alarms fields and menus.

FM40/50

If an optional external touch display is connected to the monitor, you can operate the monitor using the external touch display.



Screen Elements	
Item	**Description**
Monitor Information Line	
1	INOP and alarm status area - shows active alert messages
2	LAN connection status indicator only. RS232 system connection is not indicated. Monitor connected to OB TraceVue LAN cable connected, but no connection to OB TraceVue If no indicator is shown, there is no network connection.
3	Patient identification
4	Date and time
5	Bed label (when connected to a Philips OB TraceVue system)
6	Fetal heart sound volume adjust/indicator

Screen Elements	
Item	**Description**
7	Alarm volume adjust/indicator
	Other Screen Elements
8	Numeric/measurement values
9	Status indicator - for fetal trace recorder Fetal recorder On Fetal recorder Off (when Paper Save Mode is off) Fetal recorder Off (when Paper Save Mode is on) Recorder problem that can be solved by the user (for example, paper out, paper jam, wrong paper scale set) Fetal recorder is defective. Call service.
10	Status indicator - for Avalon CTS system: Avalon CTS interface cable is connected to the monitor, but Avalon CTS base station is not connected to the interface cable, disconnected from AC mains, or is in Stand-by. Avalon CTS interface cable is connected to the monitor, Avalon CTS base station is connected, powered on, and cordless transducers are ready to use, but no cordless transducers are currently active (all are still docked in the base station). Avalon CTS interface cable is connected to the monitor, Avalon CTS base station is connected, powered on, and at least one cordless transducer has been taken out of the base station and is active. Any connected wired transducers are disabled.
11	Close all open menus and windows and return to main screen
12	Scroll to display more SmartKeys
13	SmartKeys - these can vary according to your monitor's configuration
14	**Silence** - key which acknowledges all active alarms by switching off audible alarm indicators
15	Status line - shows status and prompt messages
16	Signal quality indicator: Good/full Acceptable/medium Poor/no signal
17	Measurement label (a cordless measurement from a connected Avalon CTS system is indicated by the symbol)
18	NST timer, if configured (default is off)

Keys

The monitor has three different types of keys.

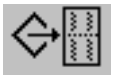
Permanent Keys

A permanent key is a graphical key that remains permanently on the screen, giving you fast access to functions.

	Silence - acknowledges all active alarms by switching off audible alarm indicators.
	Main Screen - closes all open menus and windows and returns to the main screen.

SmartKeys

SmartKeys are configurable graphical keys, located at the bottom of the main screen. They give you fast access to functions. The selection of SmartKeys available on your monitor depends on your monitor configuration and on the options purchased.

	Main Setup - enter main setup menu.		Recorder **Start/Stop** - turn the trace recorder on or off.
	Pause Alarms - pauses alarm indicators. Pause duration depends on monitor configuration. If pause duration is infinite, this key is labeled **Alarms Off**. Select again to immediately re-enable alarm indicators.		**Paper Advance** - advance the paper automatically to the next fold.
	Start Recordng - turn the trace recorder on.		**Stop Recordng** - turn the trace recorder off.
	Start ECG - start printing the ECG wave.		**Stored Data Rec** - print trace recovery data from the monitor's memory.
	Admit/Dischrge - enter patient identification menu to admit/ discharge		**Enter Notes** - enter notes
	Toco Baseline - reset Toco baseline		**Timer** - enters NST timer window
	Zero IUP - zero IUP measurement		**Set Marker** - mark an event
	Start/Stop: - start/stop manual noninvasive blood pressure measurement - start auto series - stop current automatic measurement within series		**Stop All** - stop all noninvasive blood pressure measurements

	Start NBP: - start manual noninvasive blood pressure measurement - start auto series		**Stop NBP**: - stop manual noninvasive blood pressure measurement - stop current automatic measurement within series
	Repeat Time - set the time interval between two noninvasive blood pressure measurements		**Defaults** - load User Default
	Monitor Standby - enter Stand-by mode, suspends monitoring. All numerics and waves disappear from the display. All settings and patient data information are retained.		

Pop-Up Keys

Pop-up keys are context-sensitive graphical keys that appear automatically on the monitor screen when required. For example, the confirm pop-up key appears when you need to confirm a change.

Using the Touchscreen

Select screen elements by pressing them directly on the monitor's screen.

Disabling Touchscreen Operation

To temporarily disable touchscreen operation of the monitor, press and hold the **Main Screen** permanent key for about three seconds. A red padlock will blink on the Main Screen permanent key.

Press and hold the **Main Screen** permanent key again for about three seconds to re-enable the touchscreen operation.

Selecting Screen Elements

Select a screen element to tell the monitor to carry out the actions linked to the element.

You access most screen elements by touching that element directly. For example, select the FHR1 numeric to call up the **Setup FHR1** menu, or select the **Start/Stop** SmartKey to start or stop the fetal trace recorder.

However, some smaller screen elements are grouped together at the top of the screen in the information area. To access one of these elements, touch anywhere in the information area, and select the element from the selection list that appears. For example, to view alarm messages:

1 Touch the alarm status field, or anywhere else in the information area at the top of the screen. The window with the selection list opens.

2 Select **Alarm Messages** from the list. This opens the Alarm Messages window, from where you can proceed to view the alarm messages.

Operating Modes

When you switch the monitor on, it starts up in monitoring mode. To change to a different mode:

1 Select the **Main Setup** menu.

2 Select **Operating Modes** and choose the mode you require.

Your monitor has four operating modes. Some are passcode protected.

- **Monitoring Mode**: This is the normal mode for monitoring patients. You can change elements such as alarm limits, and so forth. When you discharge the patient, these elements return to their default values. Changes can be stored permanently in Configuration Mode. You may see items, such as some menu options, that are visible but 'grayed out' so that you can neither select nor change them. These are for your information and can be changed in Configuration Mode.
- **Demo Mode**: Passcode protected, this is for demonstration and training purposes. You must not change into Demonstration Mode during monitoring. When transducers are connected to the monitor and the recorder is on, a demo trace is recorded, but this is not transmitted to an information and surveillance system such as OB TraceVue.
- **Configuration Mode**: Passcode protected, this is for personnel trained in configuration tasks. These tasks are described in the Service Guide. During installation the monitor is configured for use in your environment. This configuration defines the default settings you work with when you switch on.
- **Service Mode**: Passcode protected, this is for trained service personnel.

When the monitor is in Demonstration Mode, Configuration Mode, or Service Mode, this is indicated by a box containing the mode name. Select this field to change to a different mode.

Automatic Screen Layouts

Your monitor's preconfigured screen layouts define how measurement information is arranged on screen. The monitor automatically applies the correct screen layout for the measurements you are monitoring. No user action is required.

Connecting or disconnecting transducers, or switching the noninvasive blood pressure measurement on or off, results in an automatic adjustment of the screen layout. When a measurement is off, its numerics are removed from the monitor's screen. The monitor stops acquiring data and generating alarms for this measurement. If you disconnect a transducer while it is performing a measurement, the monitor issues a disconnect INOP (and in the case of SpO_2, replaces the measurement numeric with question marks).

Settings

This section describes the various settings available on the monitor.

Active Settings

What the monitor displays, and the way it operates, is controlled by its settings. They determine screen content, layout, high and low alarm limits and so forth.

The "active settings" are the current settings the monitor uses, including any adjustments made by the last user. Active settings are not permanent, but are retained after a loss of mains power.

There are also two preconfigured default settings:

- User Default

- Factory Default

User Default

The User Default is a complete configuration stored in the monitor's long-term memory. You can change individual settings and store them in the User Default. In other words, you can store the active settings, modified to your preference, in the User Default (in configuration mode).

In monitoring mode, you can load the User Default settings to return to your preferred settings:

1 Select the **Defaults** SmartKey .

2 Select **Confirm** in the dialog box to load the User Default.

To reload the user default settings select Confirm	**Confirm**	**Cancel**

Factory Default

The Factory Default is a complete configuration predefined at the factory. You cannot modify it. In configuration mode, you can load the Factory Default as the active settings.

CAUTION This resets all settings to factory defined values, but be aware that some values may differ from those with which the monitor was originally shipped from the factory (recorder speed and paper scale type, for instance). After loading the Factory Default, please check the settings and, if necessary, change them to the settings you normally use.

You can use the Factory Default as the basis for producing your User Default. See the *Service Guide* for details.

Global Settings

General monitor configuration settings are stored in the Global Settings. These include settings for line frequency, QRS type and whether the monitor is automatically reset to the User Default after a power interruption of more than one minute. You can change the Global Settings in Configuration Mode.

Changing Measurement Settings

Each measurement has a setup menu in which you can adjust all of its settings. You can enter a setup menu:

- via the measurement numeric - select the measurement numeric on the screen to enter its setup menu. For example, to enter the **Setup FHR1** menu, select the FHR1 (fetal heart rate 1) numeric.
- via the **Main Setup** SmartKey - if you want to setup a measurement when the measurement is switched off, use the **Main Setup** SmartKey and select **Measurements**. Then select the measurement name from the popup list. With this SmartKey you can access any setup menu in the monitor.

This guide always describes the entry method using the measurement's setup menu. You can use the method you prefer.

Switching the Noninvasive Blood Pressure Measurement On and Off

The noninvasive blood pressure measurement is the only measurement for which you can manually switch on and off. To do this:

1 Enter the noninvasive blood pressure measurement's setup menu.

2 Select **NBP** to toggle between on and off. The screen display indicates the active setting.

Changing Monitor Settings

To change monitor settings such as brightness, or touch tone volume:

1 Enter the **Main Setup** menu by selecting the SmartKey .

2 Select the setting you want to change, or select **User Interface** to enter a submenu where you can change user interface settings.

Adjusting the Screen Brightness

1 Enter the **Main Setup** menu by selecting the SmartKey .

2 Select **User Interface.**

3 Select **Brightness**.

4 Select the appropriate setting for the screen brightness. 10 is the brightest, 1 is the least bright. **Optimum** is suitable for most situations.

Adjusting Touch Tone Volume

The touch tone volume is the tone you hear when you select any field on the monitor screen. To adjust the touch tone volume,

1 Enter the **Main Setup** menu by selecting the SmartKey .

2 Select **User Interface.**

3 Select **Touch ToneVolume**, then select the appropriate setting for the touch tone volume: 10 is the loudest and 1 is the quietest. Selecting zero switches the touch tone volume off.

Setting the Date and Time

1 Select the **Date, Time** screen element from the monitor's info line to enter the Date, Time menu.

2 Select, in turn, the **Year, Month, Day, Hour** (in 24 hour format) and **Minute** as necessary.

3 Select **Store Date, Time** to change the date and time.

If connected to a Philips OB TraceVue system, the monitor uses the OB TraceVue system date and time, including daylight saving time changes.

WARNING Changing the date and time while the monitor is connected to an OB TraceVue system can result in a mismatch in the time and date between the monitor and the OB TraceVue system.

When disconnected from AC power, the monitor retains the date and time setting for at least two months.

Checking Your Monitor Revision

1 Select **Main Setup** -> **Revision** to open the **Monitor Revision** menu.

2 From the **Monitor Revision** menu, select the monitor component for which you need revision information.

Preparing to Monitor a Patient

Confirm fetal life before you begin fetal monitoring. Familiarize yourself with the basic operation principles before you start to monitor.

Switching On: FM20/FM30

FM20/30

- Connect the monitor to AC mains and switch the monitor on.
- The green power-on LED comes on.
- The monitor performs a self-test as it starts up. “Selftest OK”, the serial number, and revisions for the software and firmware are printed on the fetal trace paper (if recorder **Autostart** is configured to **On**).
- The monitor display comes on.
- There is a start-up tone from the loudspeaker.

Switching On: FM40/FM50

FM40/50

- Connect the monitor to AC mains. The green LED comes on.
- Press the power-on switch.
- The monitor performs a self-test as it starts up. “Selftest OK”, the serial number, and revisions for the software and firmware are printed on the fetal trace paper (if recorder **Autostart** is configured to **On**).
- The monitor display comes on.
- There is a start-up tone from the loudspeaker.

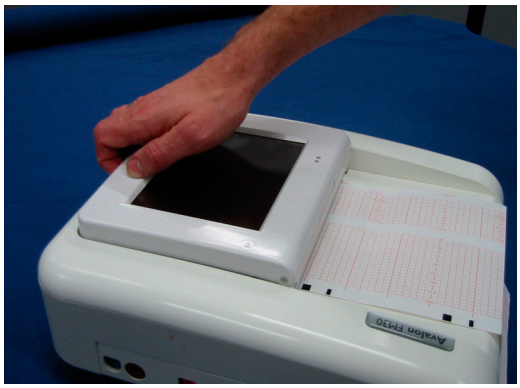
Adjusting the Display Angle (FM20/FM30)

FM20/30

You can tilt the display on the FM20 and FM30 to one of five different positions, or you can fold it completely down. The tilt/fold mechanism works on a one-way ratchet system. You hear a click as each of the five positions is reached. The screen can be folded back down only after tilting the display forwards as far as it will go.

To tilt the display from the folded position:

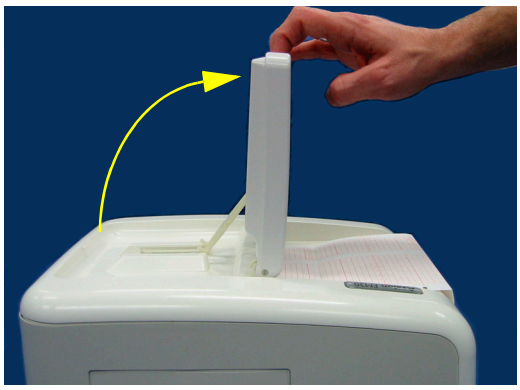
1 Unlock the display by releasing the catch.



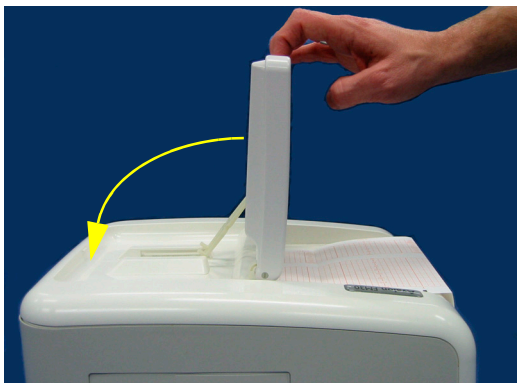
2 Lift the display forwards. You hear a click as the first position engages. If you want to tilt the display further, lift the display further forwards until you reach the desired angle.

To fold the display:

1 Pull the display forwards as far as it will go.



2 Then push it all the way back until it **clicks** shut.



If your monitor is wall mounted, the display should be folded flat.

Fastening Belts and Transducers

You can use more than one belt if, for example, you are monitoring uterine activity and FHR simultaneously. There are two basic ways to fasten belts and transducers:

- Using belts with button fixings.
- Using velcro belts together with the butterfly belt clip.

Using Belts with Button Fixings

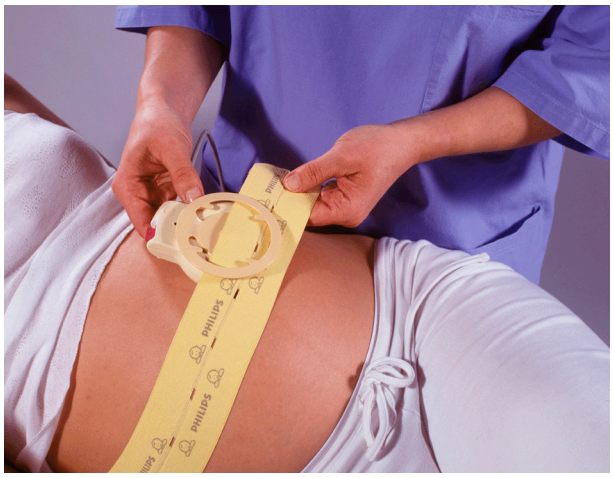
1 Place the transducer belt across the bed, ensuring that the fixing button will face away from the mother when it is fastened.

2 Lie the patient on the bed and arrange the belt around her until it is tight but still comfortable.

3 Fasten the belt by pushing the fixing button through the overlapping section of the belt. Ensure that the fixing button and the loose ends of the belt are at the patient's side.

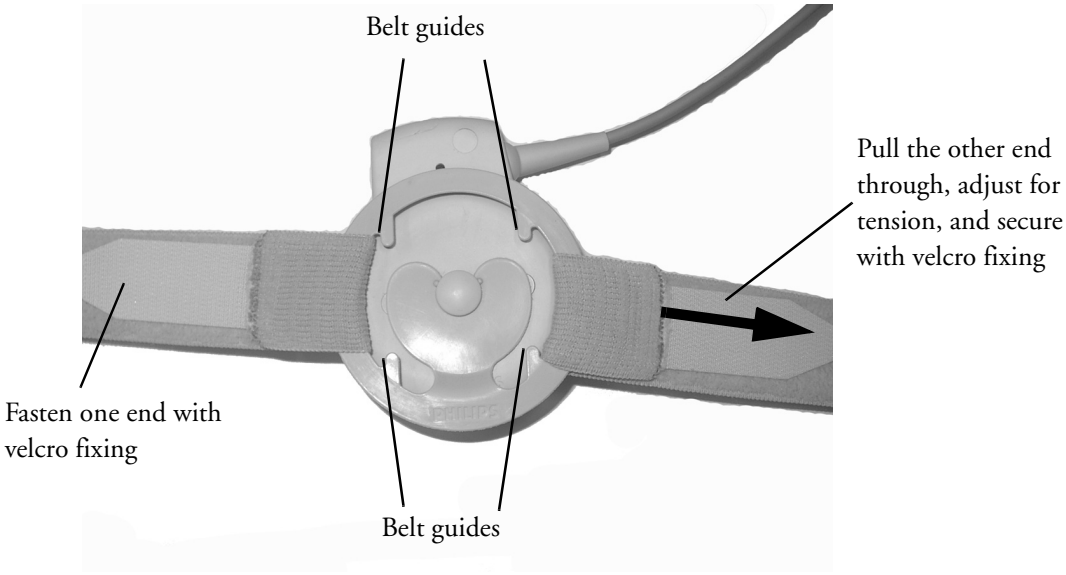
4 When you have positioned a transducer satisfactorily, you can attach it to the belt by pushing the belt button on the transducer through one of the holes in the belt.

Alternatively, attach the butterfly belt clip to the transducer belt button and use this to attach the transducer to the belt. The clip allows you to slide the transducer for easy repositioning.

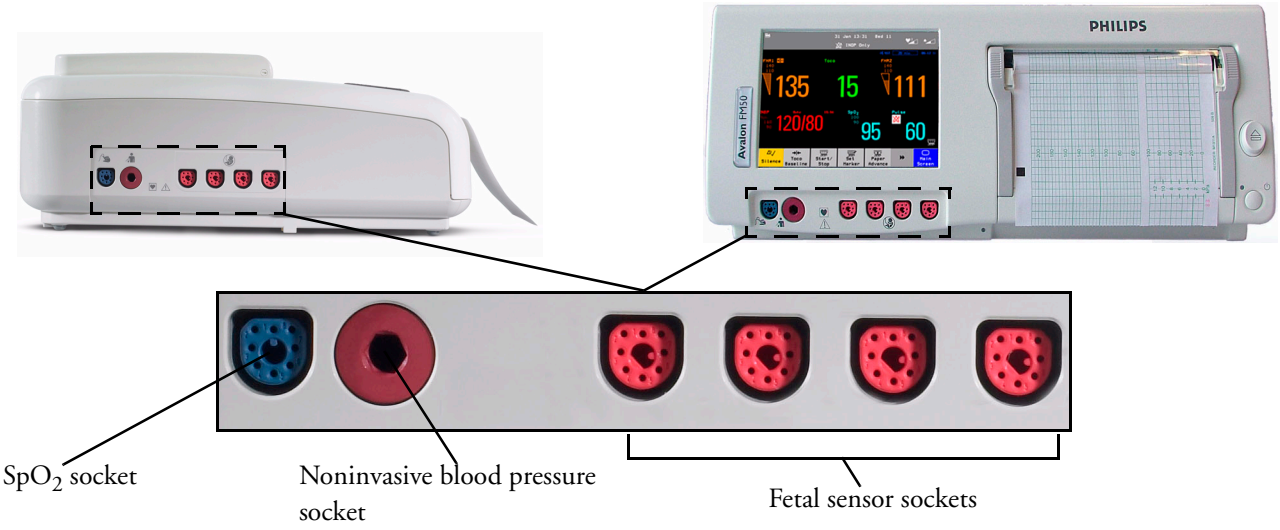


Using Belt with Velcro Fixings

Insert one end of the belt between the belt guides on one side of the butterfly belt clip, and secure with the velcro fixing. Insert the other end of the belt between the belt guides on the other side of the butterfly belt clip, adjust for the correct tension, then secure with the velcro fixing.


Belt guides
Pull the other end through, adjust for tension, and secure with velcro fixing
Fasten one end with velcro fixing
Belt guides

Connecting a Transducer to the Monitor

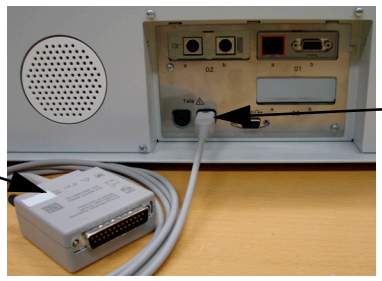


You can plug a fetal transducer, a ECG/IUP patient module, an Avalon CTS Cordless Fetal Transducer System interface cable (M2731-60001, red connector), or an external event marker into any of the four fetal sensor sockets marked or "Fetal Sensors"[1]. For measuring maternal SpO_2, connect the sensor to the socket marked or "SpO_2"[1], and for maternal non-invasive blood pressure, connect the cuff to the socket marked or "NBP"[1].

FM40/50

For the FM40 and FM50, you can connect an Avalon CTS Cordless Fetal Transducer System interface cable (M2732-60001, black connector) to one of the two dedicated black sockets marked 'Tele' at the rear of the monitor, as an alternative to using one of the fetal sensor sockets at the front.

M2732-60001 interface cable to Avalon CTS Cordless Fetal Transducer System.

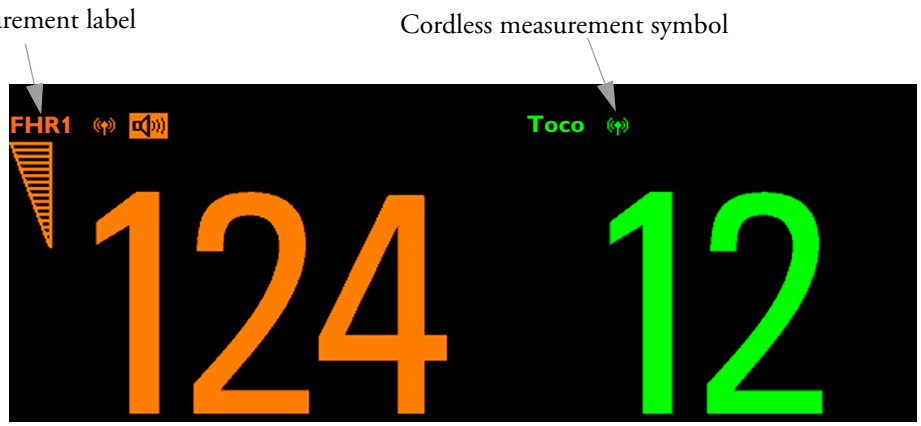


Connect the black connector to one of the two black sockets (marked 'Tele') on the rear of the monitor.

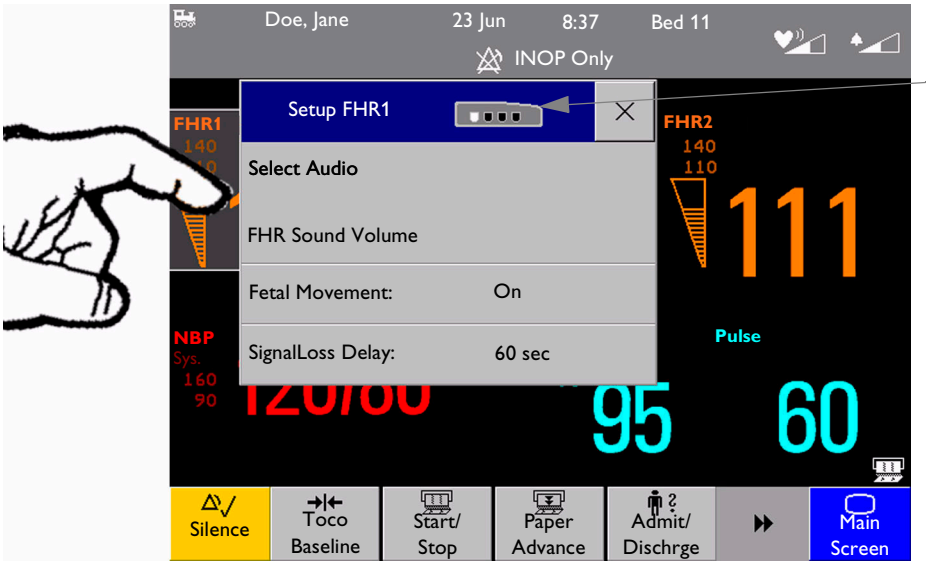
1.Depending on geography.

When you connect a transducer or sensor:

- The appropriate measurement is shown on the display. For fetal measurements using an Avalon CTS system, the symbol appears additionally next to the measurement label, indicating that the measurement is being made by a cordless transducer.

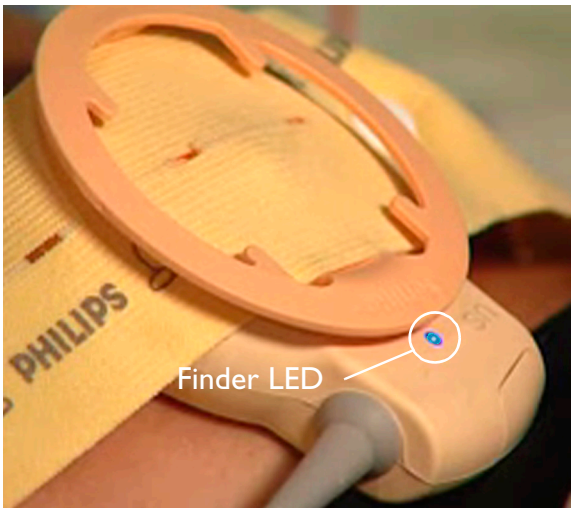


- Fetal heart rate measurements are labeled in the order in which you plug in the transducers for those measurements. It does not matter which fetal sensor socket you use, as the monitor allocates a channel automatically. For instance, when monitoring triplets, the first transducer you connect is automatically allocated a channel, and the measurement is labelled FHR1, the second FHR2, and the third FHR3. See also “Monitoring Twin FHRs” on page 77 and “Monitoring Triple FHRs” on page 87.
- When you touch a measurement numeric on the screen, the setup menu for that measurement opens. The fetal sensor socket to which the transducer for this measurement is connected is identified by the transducer position indicator in the blue setup menu header: for FM20/30; for FM40/50.



Transducer position indicator (example shows a screen from FM20/30, with the transducer measuring FHR1 connected to the left-most slot).

- The blue Finder LED on a wired fetal transducer illuminates when you touch the measurement on the screen, allowing you to identify the corresponding transducer.



- The recorder prints an annotation showing the date, time, paper speed, and monitoring mode. It repeats this every 10 minutes.

Checking/Setting Paper Scale

You can check the paper Scale Type (**US** for USA, or **Internat'l** for other geographies) in the Fetal Recorder menu. In Monitoring Mode, you can see these settings (grayed out), but you cannot change them. They can be changed in Configuration Mode.

1 Enter the **Main Setup** menu by selecting the SmartKey .

2 Select **Fetal Recorder.**

3 Check the current setting for Scale Type. If it is not appropriate, change it in the Fetal Recorder menu in Configuration Mode:

Select **Scale Type** to toggle between **US** and **Internat'l**.

Paper Guide: FM40/FM50

FM40/50

The recorder in the FM40 and FM50 features a transparent paper guide which:

- facilitates correct alignment of the paper, both during loading and while the recorder is running. See the paper loading instructions on page 38.
- incorporates a tear-off edge, which not only allows you to tear off the trace paper where you like (not necessarily at a fold), but also helps to avoid paper misalignment while doing so. See "Tearing Off the Paper: FM40/FM50" on page 39.
- is removable (see "Removing the Paper Guide: FM40/FM50" on page 33).

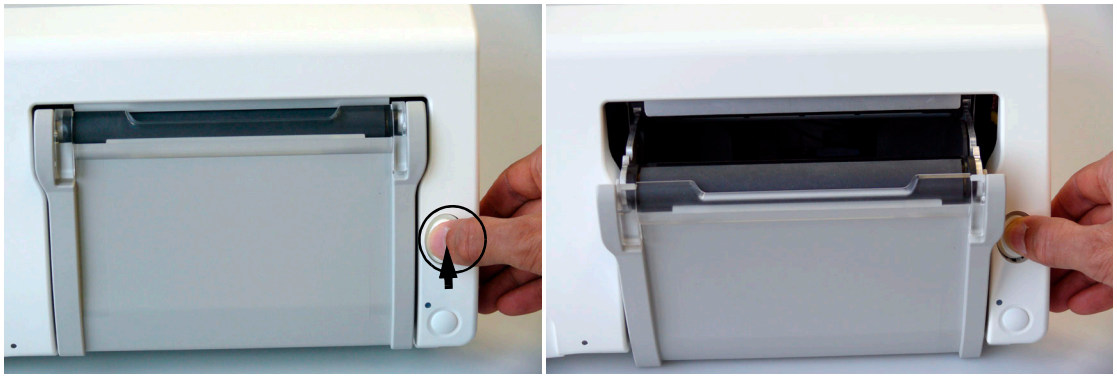
Removing the Paper Guide: FM40/FM50

FM40/50

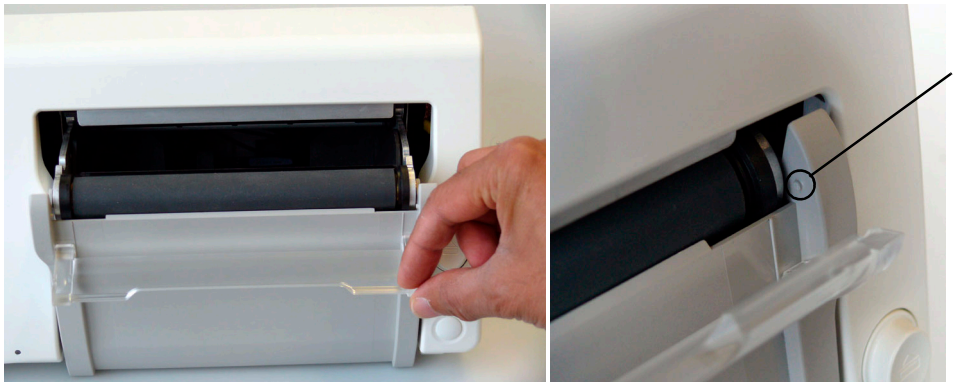
The paper guide is removable, and you can use the recorder without it. When **not** using the paper guide, ALWAYS tear off the paper along the perforation to avoid possible paper misalignment (see "Tearing Off the Paper: FM40/FM50" on page 39).

To remove the paper guide:

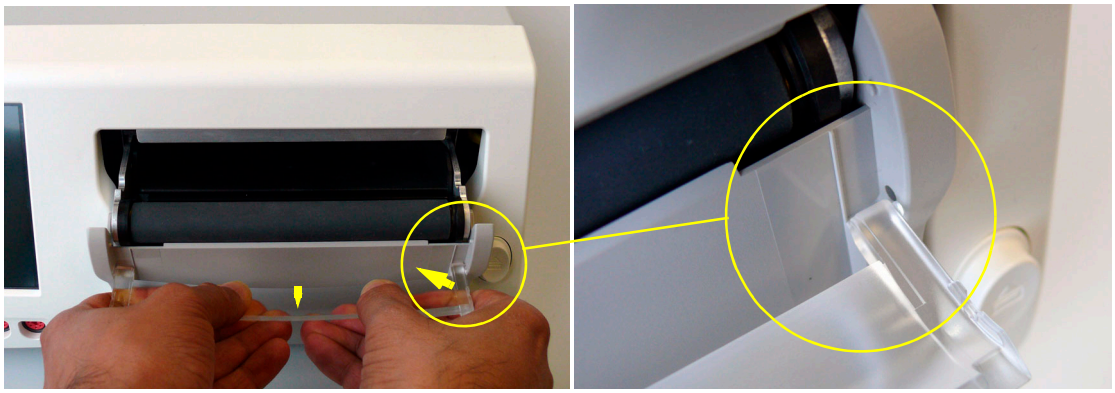
1 Press the paper eject button to open the paper drawer.



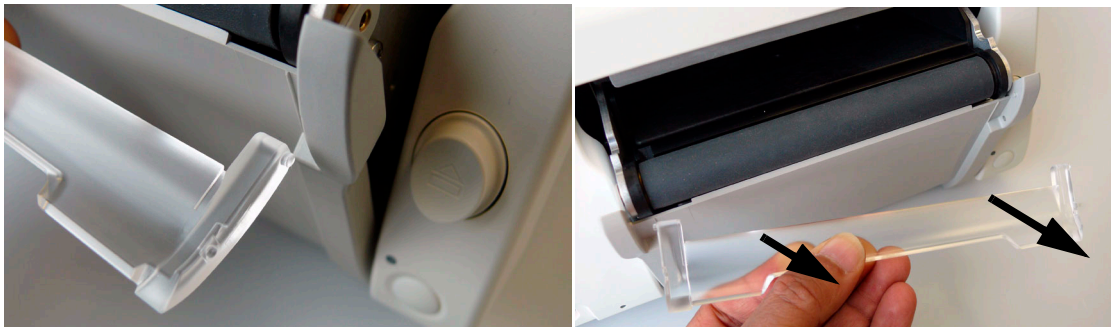
2 Hinge the transparent paper guide forward.



3 Release the paper guide from one side of the holder...



4 ....then remove the paper guide.



Refitting is a reversal of the removal procedure.

Loading Paper: FM20/FM30

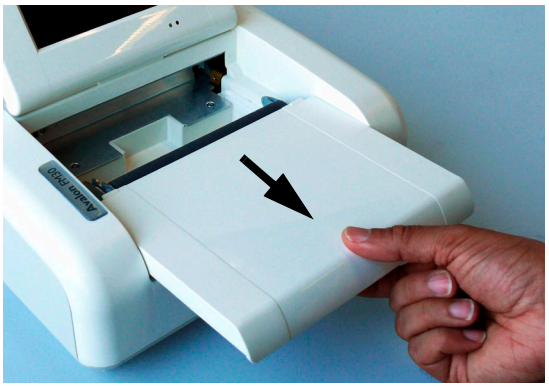
CAUTION Using recorder paper that is not approved by Philips can result in accelerated paper fading and can damage the thermal line printhead. This type of damage is not covered by warranty.

FM20/30

To load a pack of paper:

1 If the recorder is on, press the recorder **Start/Stop** SmartKey or the **Stop Recordng** SmartKey to turn it off before loading a new pack of paper.

2 Press the paper table release to unlock the paper drawer and then pull the table forward to open it fully.

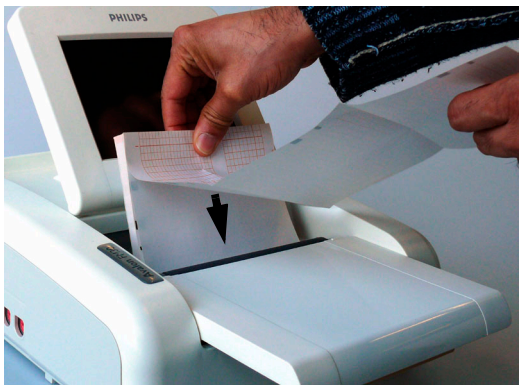


3 Lift out any remaining paper from the tray.

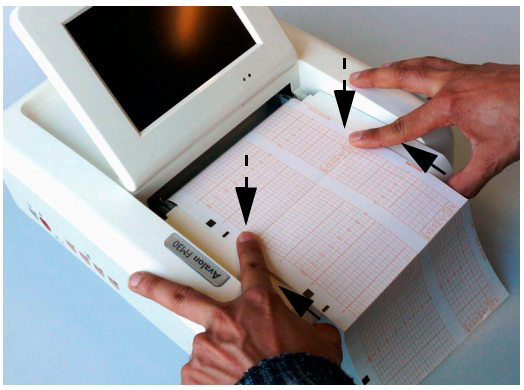
4 Prepare to place the new pack of paper in the tray with the bottom side down. The bottom side is indicated by the word STOP printed on the final page of the new pack.

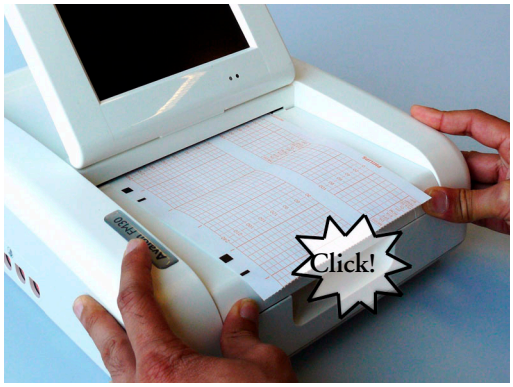
5 Unfold the top page of the pack and position the uterine activity scale on the right.

6 Slide the pack into the tray.



7 Push the paper drawer back until it “clicks” closed.





8 Press the recorder **Start/Stop** SmartKey or the **Start Recordng** SmartKey to switch on the recorder.

9 Annotations of trace information are printed on the trace paper (see “Switching the Recorder On and Off” on page 40 for details).

Loading Paper: FM40/FM50

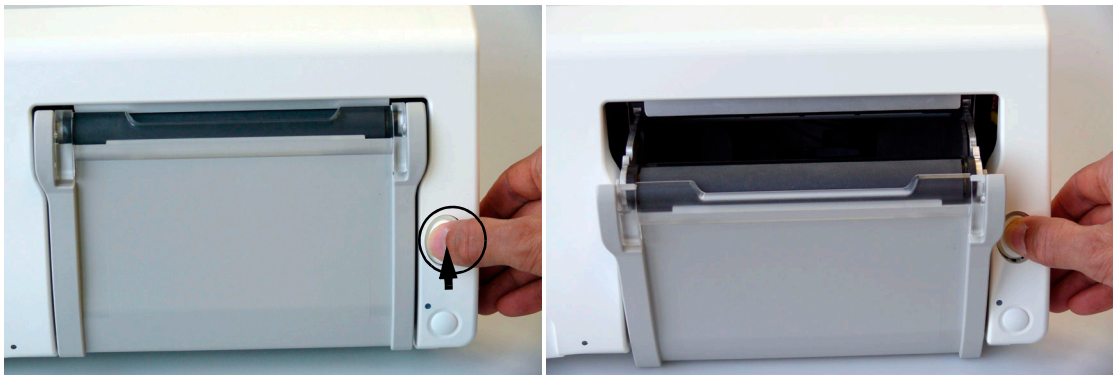
CAUTION Using recorder paper that is not approved by Philips can result in accelerated paper fading and can damage the thermal line printhead. This type of damage is not covered by warranty.

FM40/50

To load a pack of paper:

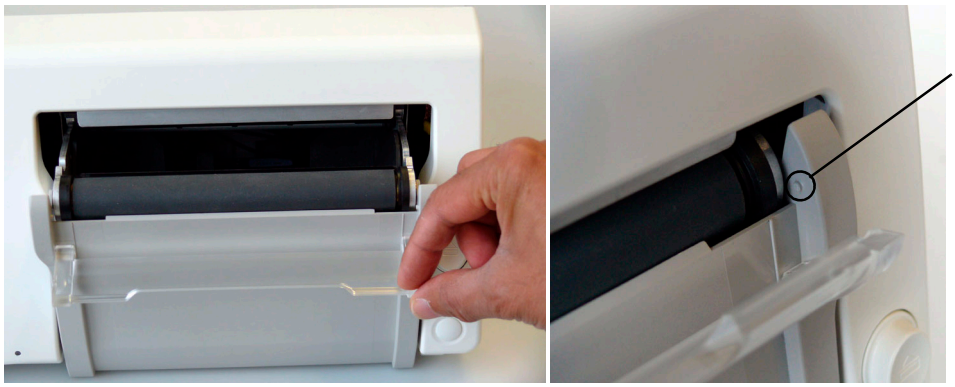
1 If the recorder is on, press the recorder **Start/Stop** SmartKey or the **Stop Recordng** SmartKey to turn it off before loading a new pack of paper.

2 Press the paper eject button to open the paper drawer.



3 Lift out any remaining paper from the tray. Press and hold the paper eject button to partially eject the paper, thus making it easier to remove.

4 Hinge the transparent paper guide forward. It is held in the closed position by a small protrusion on each side of the holder.

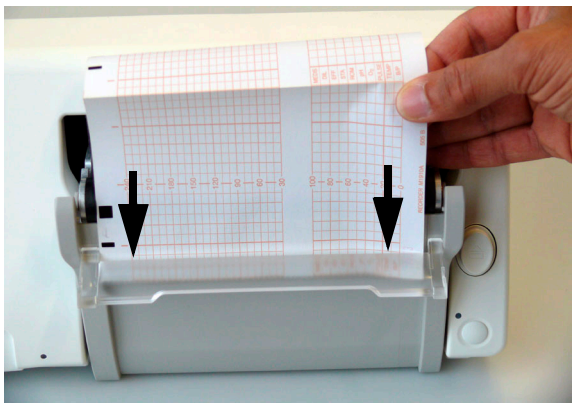


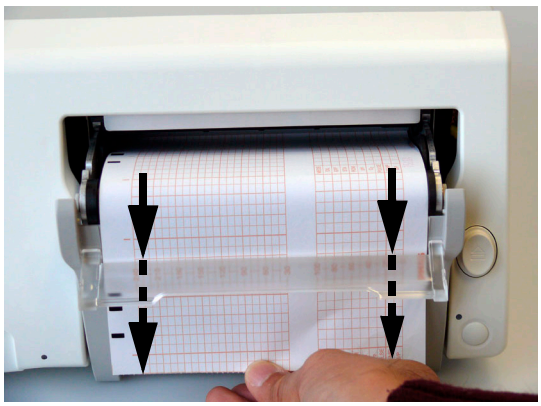
5 Prepare to place the new pack of paper in the tray with the bottom side down. The bottom side is indicated by the word STOP printed on the final page of the new pack.

6 Unfold the top page of the pack and position the uterine activity scale on the right.

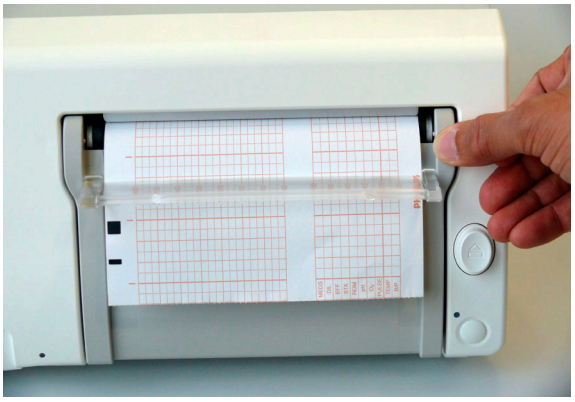
7 Slide the pack into the tray.

8 Feed the paper evenly through the paper guide. Do not close the paper guide yet.

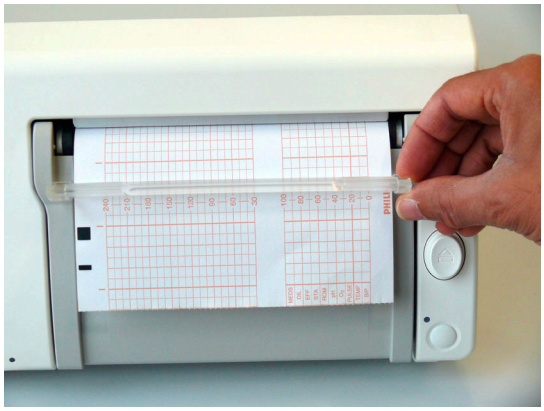


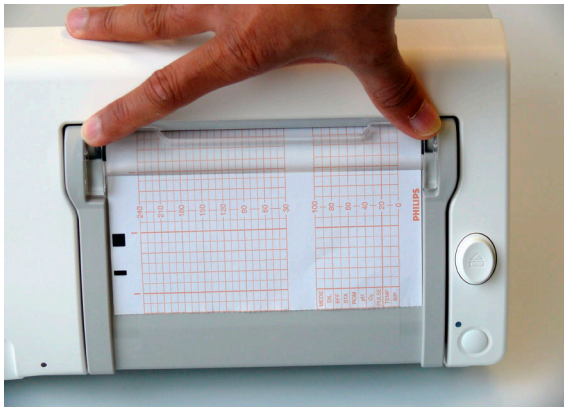


9 Close the paper drawer.



10 Now close the paper guide.





11 Press the recorder **Start/Stop** SmartKey or the **Start Recording** SmartKey to switch on the recorder.

12 Annotations of trace information are printed on the trace paper (see “Switching the Recorder On and Off” on page 40 for details).

Paper-Out Indication

Each pack of paper has 150 pages. The monitor issues a paper-out warning in the status line at the bottom of the screen, when there are five pages to go. If you switch on the recorder or press the paper advance key when there are fewer than five pages remaining, it may take two pages before the alert is activated. Load a new pack in time.

If the recorder runs out of paper, an audible paper-out alert is sounded, if so configured.

Fetal traces continue to be recorded into the monitor's backup memory, and can be retrieved and printed completely if new paper is loaded within one hour, when the Bridge Paperout setting is enabled in Configuration Mode. See "Recovering Traces on Paper" on page 129 for further information.

Choosing Paper Speed

You can choose a paper speed of 1, 2, or 3 centimeters per minute (cm/min). The default setting is 3 cm/min.

The ACOG technical bulletin on FHR monitoring states that "*accurate pattern recognition is difficult if not impossible at 1 cm/min and that 1 cm/min is only recommended for more economic screening. When FHR abnormalities arise, the faster paper speeds will enhance FHR pattern recognition*".

Additionally, because a change in paper speed results in a change in the appearance of an FHR trace, you are advised to ensure **ALL** monitors in your institution are set to the same speed.

To set the paper speed (in Configuration Mode):

1 Enter the **Main Setup** menu using the SmartKey .

2 Select **Fetal Recorder**.

3 In the Recorder menu, you can see the current speed setting. Select **Recorder Speed**.

4 Select the desired speed from the given choices: **1**, **2** or **3** cm/min.

Tearing Off the Paper: FM20/FM30

CAUTION NEVER pull on the paper to advance it, as this can cause misalignment of the paper. ALWAYS tear off the paper along the perforation.

To tear off the trace paper after monitoring:

1 If the recorder is running (the "recorder on" status indicator is displayed), turn off the recorder by selecting the fetal recorder **Start/Stop** SmartKey or the **Stop Recordng** SmartKey .

2 Select the **Paper Advance** SmartKey . This advances the paper automatically to the next perforation.

3 When the paper stops advancing, tear off the trace paper along the perforation.

Tearing Off the Paper: FM40/FM50

CAUTION NEVER pull on the paper to advance it, as this can cause misalignment of the paper.

FM40/50

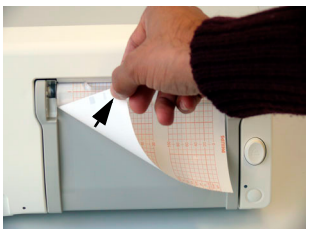
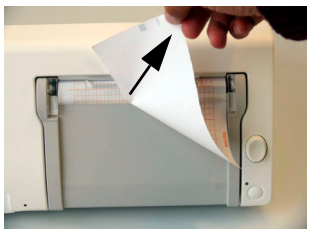
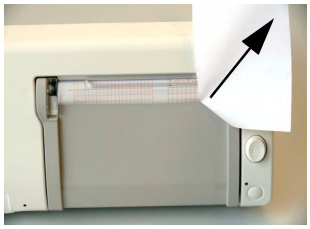
The recorder's paper guide incorporates a tear-off edge, allowing you to tear off the trace paper cleanly where you like (not necessarily at a fold). When **not** using the paper guide, ALWAYS tear off the paper along the perforation.

Using the Paper Guide

To tear off the trace paper after monitoring **using the paper guide**:

1 If the recorder is running (the "recorder on" status indicator is displayed), turn off the recorder by selecting the fetal recorder **Start/Stop** SmartKey or the **Stop Recordng** SmartKey.

2 Tear off the paper as shown in the pictures. To ensure a clean tear, always tear in an upwards motion, as indicated by the arrows. You can start tearing from the left or right (right-handed user shown).

If you wish to tear off the paper at a fold, select the **Paper Advance** SmartKey , wait for the paper to stop, then tear off.

Without the Paper Guide

To tear off the trace paper after monitoring **without** using the paper guide:

1 Turn off the recorder by selecting the fetal recorder **Start/Stop** SmartKey or the **Stop Recordng** SmartKey.

2 Select the **Paper Advance** SmartKey . This advances the paper automatically to the next perforation.

3 When the paper stops advancing, tear off the trace paper along the perforation.

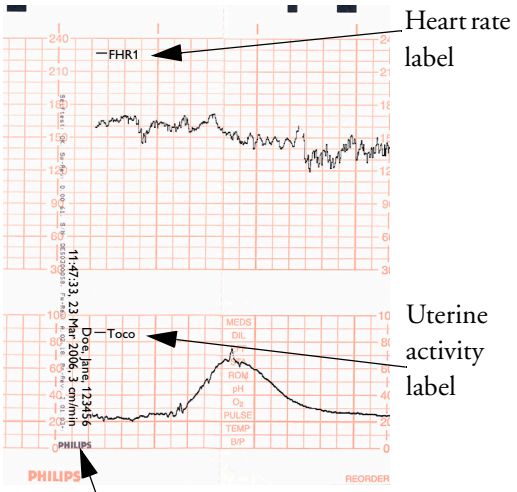
Switching the Recorder On and Off

Note that in addition to the normal recording of real-time traces, you will sometimes see a trace recovery printout from the monitor's internal backup memory at high speed when the recorder is started. For details, see "Recovering Traces on Paper" on page 129.

For an explanation of the various symbols that can appear on the trace recording, see "Recorder Specifications" on page 158.

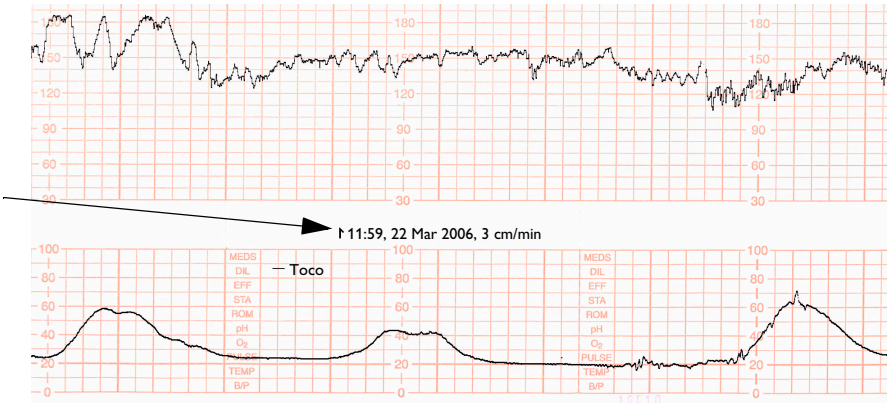
To switch the recorder on, select **Start/Stop** from the Fetal Recorder menu, or press one of the SmartKeys: fetal recorder **Start/Stop** or **Start Recording** . When you switch on:

- The “recorder on” status indicator is displayed in the bottom right-hand corner of the screen.
- The paper advances quickly for 2 cm and then returns to the set speed.
- Whenever the recorder is switched on, a trace header is printed vertically on the trace paper, containing the following:
  - “Selftest OK”: confirmation that the monitor’s self-test completed successfully, and that it is ready to use.
  - the software revision and firmware revision
  - the serial number
  - the time
  - the date
  - patient name and medical record number (if entered)
  - the paper speed



- The current monitoring modes (if any transducers are connected to the monitor) are printed.
- Whenever a transducer’s mode is changed the following are printed:
  - the time
  - the date
  - trace identification symbols
  - the paper speed

The monitor prints the time, date, paper speed and monitoring modes in the trace header when first switched on, in a periodic time stamp every ten minutes after, and if the monitoring modes change. The time stamp begins with the ᚠ symbol.



Maternal parameters are also annotated on the trace. In the case of noninvasive blood pressure, the annotation is made at the end of the measurement. If the noninvasive blood pressure measurement repetition time is short, the noninvasive blood pressure numeric may not be printed.

The recording of notes (see “Entering Notes” on page 43) or time/date information may be interrupted by connecting or unplugging a transducer or by a change in measurement-related setting (for example, artifact suppression, Toco sensitivity, or alarm settings).

A new patient admission or a change to the paper scale setting stops all annotations, and prompts a new vertical trace header to be printed.

To switch the recorder off:

- *Either* select **Start/Stop** from the Fetal Recorder menu.
- *Or* press one of the SmartKeys (depending on configuration): fetal recorder **Start/Stop** or **Stop Recordng** .

If your recorder is configured with **Confirmed Stop** On (a Configuration Mode setting), you will need to confirm that you want to stop the recorder, before it will stop.

When the recorder is off, the “recorder off” status indicator is displayed in the bottom right-hand corner of the screen: when Paper Save Mode is off, and when Paper Save Mode is on.

Advancing the Paper

You can advance the paper automatically to the next fold by pressing the **Paper Advance** SmartKey at any time except during a stored data recording.

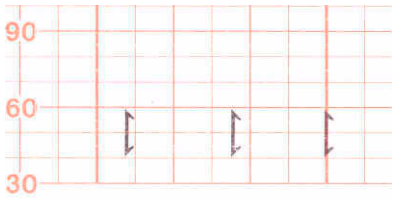
Marking an Event

You can record significant events on the trace paper (for example, when pain medication is administered or when the mother changes position). The mother can use the remote event marker to mark events herself. You connect the remote event marker to any free fetal sensor socket.

To mark an event on the trace paper you can:

- Either select the **Set Marker** SmartKey .
- Or press the button on the remote event marker. The remote event marker is connected to the monitor via any fetal transducer socket.

A small arrow is printed on the heart rate scale on the trace paper. This reflects exactly when the marker button was first pressed; keeping the button pressed has no influence on the annotation.



Entering Notes

Your monitor has a set of factory pre-configured notes. It is possible to edit the notes in Configuration Mode (please refer to the Service Guide).

To enter a note:

1 Press the Enter Notes SmartKey to open the Enter Note menu.

2 Scroll if necessary, then select the note you wish to enter. A confirmation dialog box opens:

To store and record the note select Confirm. Select cancel to reject the current note	**Confirm**	**Cancel**

3 Select Confirm to enter the note. The note is then shown in the status line of the display, and is annotated on the fetal trace if the fetal recorder is on.

By default, notes are printed lengthwise in the direction of the trace, in the space between the FHR grid and the uterine activity grid. If you prefer, you can configure the recorder to print across the trace. You can change this in Configuration Mode by changing the **Notes Recording** setting in the Fetal Recorder menu from **Along** (default) to **Across** (notes print widthwise across the trace).

Up to two notes can be printed directly, and the monitor can temporarily store up to a further two notes, and these are printed after the first two have been recorded. Any further notes are discarded. For example, if you enter six notes in quick succession, the first two notes you entered are recorded straight away, the next two are stored in memory and then printed when the first two have been recorded, and the last two are discarded.

If the printing of two notes happens to coincide with the regular recording of the time stamp that takes place once every ten minutes, the time stamp is delayed until the notes have finished printing.

Signal Quality

During monitoring, if the fetal heart rate signal quality fluctuates, and becomes poor, it does not necessarily mean that the transducer needs repositioning. The fluctuation may be caused by fetal movement. Allow time for the signal to stabilize before deciding whether to reposition the transducer (ultrasound) or apply a new electrode (ECG). For the best trace quality, the signal quality indicator should be full, indicating good signal quality, even though it may be possible to make traces at a lower signal quality level.

Starting Monitoring

Confirm fetal life before you begin fetal monitoring.

After you switch on the monitor:

1 Check that you have the correct patient cables and transducers plugged in for the measurement you want to monitor.

2 Admit your patient to the monitor (see “Admitting a Patient” on page 61).

3 Check that the alarm limits, alarm and fetal heart rate volumes, patient category and so forth are appropriate for your patient. Change them if necessary.

4 Refer to the appropriate measurement section for details of how to perform the measurements you require.

Switching the Monitor to Stand-by

To switch the monitor to stand-by:

Either

Select the Stand-by SmartKey

Or

1 Enter the **Main Setup** menu using the SmartKey .

2 Select **Stand-by**.

Touching any screen element automatically restarts the monitor.

After Monitoring

1 Discharge the patient.

2 Remove the transducer from the patient and, using a soft tissue, remove any gel from it. Then clean the transducer.

3 Tear off the paper at the fold. To avoid misalignment of the recorder mechanism, NEVER pull on the paper to advance it, or try to tear it other than at a fold (unless using the paper guide with the FM40/FM50).

4 Switch off the monitor.

Disconnecting from Power

FM20/30

To disconnect the monitor from AC power, switch it off using the On/Off switch located on the right side of the device, or unplug the power cord from the AC mains socket.

FM40/50

The On/Stand-by switch does not disconnect the monitor from the AC power source. To disconnect, unplug the power cord from the AC mains socket. Note that if the power cord is unplugged from the AC mains socket before the monitor is put into Stand-by, a beeper is activated. The beeper warns you if the monitor is accidentally disconnected from AC mains.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Causes	Solutions
Light or no trace.	Wrong paper.	Use recommended paper.
	Dirty printhead.	Clean printhead. See “Cleaning the Printhead” on page 139.
	FM20/30 only: Paper misaligned due to drawer not being correctly shut.	Shut the drawer fully, pushing evenly with both hands.
End of paper noted when pack not finished.	Bad paper feed or wrong paper.	Check paper feed and use recommended paper.
Check Paper INOP is displayed.		See the chapter “Patient Alarms and INOPs”.
FetRec EQUIP MALF INOP is displayed.		
PAPER END INOP is displayed.		
WRONG PAPER SCALE INOP is displayed.		

4

Alarms

The alarm information here applies to all measurements. Measurement-specific alarm information is contained in the sections on individual measurements.

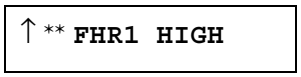
The monitor has three alarm levels: red, yellow, and INOP.

Red and yellow alarms are patient alarms. A red alarm indicates a high priority patient alarm such as a potentially life threatening situation (for example, SpO_2 below the desaturation alarm limit). A yellow alarm indicates a lower priority patient alarm (for example, a fetal heart rate alarm limit violation).

INOPs are technical alarms. They indicate that the monitor cannot measure and therefore not detect critical patient conditions reliably. If an INOP interrupts monitoring and alarm detection (for example, LEADS OFF), the monitor places a question mark in place of the measurement numeric and sounds an audible tone. INOPs without this tone indicate that there may be a problem with the reliability of the data, but that monitoring is not interrupted.

Alarms are indicated after the specified alarm delay time. This is made up of the system delay time plus the trigger delay time for the individual measurement. See the specifications section for details.

If more than one alarm is active, the alarm messages are shown in the alarm status area in succession. An arrow symbol next to the alarm message informs you that more than one message is active.



The monitor sounds an audible indicator for the highest priority alarm. If more than one alarm condition is active in the same measurement, the monitor announces the most severe.

Alarm Mode

You can configure the alarm mode for your monitor. There are two possible modes:

- **`All:`** patient alarms and INOPs are enabled, with all audible and visual indicators active.
- **`INOP only:`** only INOPs are enabled, with audible and visual indication active. This is the default alarm mode.

WARNING In **`INOP only`** mode, no patient alarms are enabled or indicated.

The alarm status area for yellow and red alarms shows the “INOP only” indication in conjunction with the “Alarms Off” symbol. No alarm limits or alarm off icons are displayed. No patient alarm settings are available in the setup menus.

Visual Alarm Indicators

Alarm message: An alarm message appears in the alarm status area on the second line at the top of the screen indicating the source of the alarm. If more than one measurement is in an alarm condition, the message changes every two seconds, and has an arrow (↑) at the side. The background color of the alarm message matches the alarm priority: red for red alarms, yellow for yellow alarms, and light blue for INOPs. The asterisk symbols (*) beside the alarm message match the alarm priority: *** for red alarms, ** for yellow alarms. INOPs are displayed without asterisks.

Depending on how your monitor is configured, it may display alarm limit violation messages:

- in text form, for example "**`**FHR1 LOW`**" or
- in numeric form, for example "**`**FHR1 94 < 110`**", where the second number shows the currently set alarm limit, and the first number shows the value at which that alarm limit was violated by the widest margin.

Flashing numeric: The numeric of the measurement in alarm flashes.

Bright alarm limits: If the alarm was triggered by an alarm limit violation, the corresponding alarm limit on the monitor screen is shown more brightly.

Audible Alarm Indicators

The audible alarm indicators configured for your monitor depend on which alarm standard applies in your hospital. Audible alarm indicator patterns are repeated until you acknowledge the alarm by switching it off or pausing it, or until the alarm condition ceases (if audible alarm indication is set to non-latching).

WARNING Do not rely exclusively on the audible alarm system for patient monitoring. Adjustment of alarm volume to a low level or off during patient monitoring may result in patient danger. Remember that the most reliable method of patient monitoring combines close personal surveillance with correct operation of monitoring equipment.

Alarm Tone Configuration

The audible alarm indicators of your monitor are configurable. In the monitor's Configuration Mode, you can change the alarm sound to suit the different alarm standards valid in different countries.

Standard Philips Alarms

- Red alarms: A high pitched sound is repeated once a second.
- Yellow alarms: A lower pitched sound is repeated every two seconds.
- INOPs: an INOP tone is repeated every two seconds.

ISO/IEC Standard 9703-2 Audible Alarms

- Red alarms: A high pitched tone is repeated five times, followed by a pause.
- Yellow alarms: A lower pitched tone is repeated three times, followed by a pause.

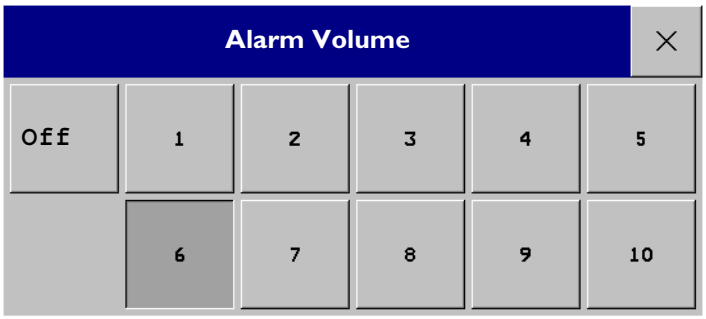
- INOPs: a lower pitched tone is repeated twice, followed by a pause.

Changing the Alarm Tone Volume

The alarm volume symbol at the top right of the monitor screen gives you an indication of the current volume. To change the volume:

1 Select the volume symbol . The volume scale pops up.

2 Select the required volume from the volume scale.



When the alarm volume is set to zero (off), the alarm volume symbol shows this. If you switch the alarm volume off, you will not get any audible indication of alarm conditions.

Acknowledging Alarms

To acknowledge all active alarms and INOPs, select the **Silence** key. This switches off the audible alarm indicators.

A check mark beside the alarm message indicates that the alarm has been acknowledged.

If the condition that triggered the alarm is still present after the alarm has been acknowledged, the alarm message stays on the screen with a check mark symbol beside it.

If the alarm condition is no longer present, all alarm indicators stop and the alarm is reset.

Switching off the alarms for the measurement in alarm, or switching off the measurement itself, also stops alarm indication.

Acknowledging Disconnect INOPs

Acknowledging an INOP that results from a disconnected transducer switches off the associated measurement.

Pausing or Switching Off Alarms

If you want to temporarily prevent alarms from sounding, for example while you are moving a patient, you can pause alarms. Depending on your monitor configuration, alarms are paused for one, two, or three minutes, or infinitely.

To view the alarm pause setting chosen for your unit:

1 Select **Main Setup** -> **Alarm Settings**.

2 Check the **Alarms Off** setting.

This setting can be changed in Configuration Mode.

To Pause All Alarms

If you have configured alarms to be paused for one, two or three minutes, the SmartKey is labelled **Pause Alarms**.

Select the **Pause Alarms** SmartKey to pause all alarms.

Or

1 Select **Main Setup**.

2 Select **Alarms**.

3 Select **Pause Alarms**.

To Switch All Alarms Off

You can switch alarms off permanently if your monitor is configured to allow infinite alarms pause and the SmartKey is labelled **Alarms Off**.

Select the **Alarms Off** SmartKey.

Or

1 Select **Main Setup**.

2 Select **Alarms**.

3 Select **Alarms Off**.

To Switch Individual Measurement Alarms On or Off

This applies to alarm mode **All**.

1 Select the measurement numeric to enter its setup menu.

2 Select **Alarms** to toggle between **On** and **Off**.

The alarms off symbol is shown beside the measurement numeric.

While Alarms are Paused or Off

ALARMS PAUSED 1:28

- In the alarm field, the monitor displays the message **Alarms Paused** or **Alarms Off**, together with the alarms paused symbol and the remaining pause time in minutes and seconds, or alarms off symbol.

ALARMS OFF

- No alarms are sounded and no alarm messages are shown.
- INOP messages are shown but no INOP tones are sounded.

  The only exception is the INOP **NBP Cuff Overpress**. This INOP is issued even if alarms are paused or off.

If a disconnect INOP is present and alarms are paused or switched off, the measurement in question is switched off.

Restarting Paused Alarms

To manually switch on alarm indication again after a pause, select the SmartKey **Pause Alarms** (or **Alarms Off**) again.

Alarm indication starts again automatically after the pause period expires. If the monitor is configured to stay paused infinitely, you must select **Alarms Off** again to restart alarm indication.

Alarm Limits

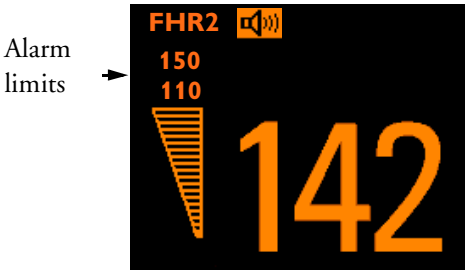
The alarm limits you set determine the conditions that trigger yellow and red limit alarms.

FM30/40/50

For the SpO_2 measurement (if available), where the value ranges from 100 to 0, setting the high alarm limit to 100 switches the high alarm off, and setting the low alarm limit to 0 switches it off. In this case, the alarms off symbol is not displayed.

WARNING Be aware that the monitors in your care area may each have different alarm settings, to suit different patients. Always check that the alarm settings are appropriate for your patient before you start monitoring.

Viewing Individual Alarm Limits (Alarm Mode "All" Only)



You can usually see the alarm limits set for each measurement next to the measurement numeric on the main screen.

If your monitor is not configured to show the alarm limits next to the numeric, you can see them in the appropriate measurement setup menu. Select the measurement numeric to enter the menu and check the limits.

Changing Alarm Limits

To change individual measurement alarm limits using the measurement's Setup Menu:

1 In the measurement's Setup Menu, select the alarm limit you want to change. This calls up a list of available values for the alarm limit.

2 Select a value from the list to adjust the alarm limit.

Reviewing Alarms

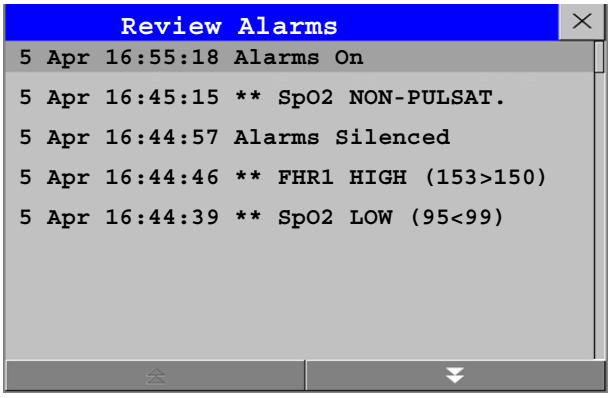
To review the currently active alarms and INOPs, select any of the alarm status areas on the monitor screen. The **Alarm Messages** window pops up. All alarms and INOPs are erased from the monitor's alarm history when you discharge a patient, or if you enter Demonstration Mode.

Alarm Messages Window

The **Alarm Messages** window shows all the currently active alarms and INOPs in chronological order, beginning at the top with the most recent. INOPs are shown on the left hand side and patient alarms are shown on the right hand side. Any active red alarms are shown first, followed by yellow alarms. Acknowledged alarms or INOPs are shown with the check mark symbol.

The **Alarm Messages** window pop-up keys appear when the window is opened. Selecting the **Review Alarms** pop-up key opens the **Review Alarms** window.

Review Alarms Window


Review Alarms
5 Apr 16:55:18 Alarms On
5 Apr 16:45:15 ** SpO2 NON-PULSAT.
5 Apr 16:44:57 Alarms Silenced
5 Apr 16:44:46 ** FHR1 HIGH (153>150)
5 Apr 16:44:39 ** SpO2 LOW (95<99)

The **Review Alarms** window contains a list of up to 100 of the most recent alarms and INOPs with date and time information. If configured to do so, each alarm is shown with the alarm limit active when the alarm was triggered and the maximum value measured beyond this limit. The **Review Alarms** window also shows any changes made to the Alarms On/Off or Silence status.

The information in the Review Alarms window is deleted when a patient is discharged or if you leave Demonstration Mode.

The **Review Alarms** window pop-up keys appear when the window is opened. Selecting the **Active Alarms** pop-up key opens the **Alarm Messages** window.

Latching Alarms

The alarm latching setting for your monitor defines how the alarm indicators behave when you do not acknowledge them. When alarms are set to non-latching, their indicators end when the alarm condition ends. Switching alarm latching on means that visual and/or audible alarm indications are still displayed or announced by the monitor after the alarm condition ends, allowing you to identify what caused the alarm condition. The indication lasts until you acknowledge the alarm.

Viewing the Alarm Latching Settings

To see the alarm latching setting for your monitor:

1 In the monitor's **Main Setup** menu, select **Alarms**.

2 Select **Alarm Settings**, and see the **Visual Latching** and **Audible Latching** settings.

This setting can be changed in Configuration Mode. You should be aware of the settings chosen for your unit. There are three possible choices each for visual and audible latching: Red, Red and Yellow, and Off. The audible latching configuration can never be configured to a higher level than that configured for the visual latching. In other words, the audible latching setting is always the same level, or lower, than the visual latching setting. For example, if visual latching is configured to Red only, then audible latching can only be set to Red or Off. The following table shows the possible combinations for latching settings:

Possible Combinations for Alarm Latching Settings	
Visual Latching Setting	**Audible Latching Setting**
Red and Yellow	Red and Yellow
Red and Yellow	Red
Red and Yellow	Off
Red	Red
Red	Off
Off	Off

Alarm Latching Behavior

Alarm Condition		Red and Yellow Measurement Alarms		
		Non-latching alarms	**Visual and audible latching**	**Visual latching, audible non-latching**
Alarm has not been acknowledged.	Alarm condition still present.	Alarm tone on. Alarm message. Flashing numerics.		
	Alarm condition no longer present.	All audible and visual alarm indicators automatically stop.	Alarm tone on. Alarm message. Flashing numerics.	Alarm message. Flashing numerics. Audible alarm indicators automatically stop.
Alarm has been acknowledged.	Alarm condition still present.	Audible alarm acknowledged. Alarm message. Flashing numerics. Audible alarm reminder (if configured).		
	Alarm condition no longer present.	Audible and visual alarm indicators automatically stop.		

All INOPs except the **UNPLUGGED** INOPs are non-latching.

Testing Alarms

In general, to test the functioning of visible and audible alarms, do the following:

1 Enable the alarm.

2 Set the alarm limits.

3 Measure or simulate the parameter that is out of range, or signal loss.

4 Verify that the visible and audible alarms are working.

As an example, to test the FHR alarms:

1 Connect the US transducer to a fetal sensor socket.

2 Enable the FHR alerting (see “Turning Alarms On or Off” on page 85).

3 Set the high alert limit and delay to 150 bpm and 60 seconds respectively, and the low alert limit and delay to 110 bpm and 60 seconds respectively (see “Changing Alarm Limits” on page 85).

4 Generate a fetal heart rate of approximately 180 bpm (3 beats per second) for more that one minute.

5 Verify the functioning of the visible and audible alarm.

Alarm Behavior at On/Off

When you switch alarms on, the settings defined in User Defaults are used.

If the monitor is switched off for longer than one minute and then switched on again, or after a loss of power lasting longer than one minute, or when a patient is discharged, the monitor can be configured to restore either the alarm settings from the monitor's User Defaults, or the most recently used alarm settings. After any of these situations, you should check that the alarm settings are appropriate for your patient.

If power is lost for less than one minute, the alarm settings prior to the power loss are restored.

5

Patient Alarms and INOPs

This chapter lists patient alarms and technical alarms (INOPs) alphabetically, irrespective of their priority. INOPs start on page 57.

Patient Alarm Messages

Fetal alarms are identified by either “FHR” or “DFHR”. All other alarms without these identifiers refer to maternal parameters.

Alarm Message	From	Condition	Indication
*****BRADY (Pulse)** or *****BRADY xxx < yyy**	SpO_2	The heart rate from the Pulse signal has fallen below the bradycardia limit. xxx denotes the lowest measured value; yyy is the bradycardia limit.	numeric flashes and alarm limit is highlighted, red alarm lamp, alarm tone.
*****DESAT** or *****DESAT xxx < yyy**	SpO_2	The SpO_2 value has fallen below the desaturation alarm limit. xxx denotes the lowest measured value, and yyy is the desaturation limit.	numeric flashes, red alarm lamp, alarm tone.
****DFHR HIGH** or ****DFHR xxx > yyy**	FHR (DECG)	The fetal heart rate obtained from DECG has risen above the high alarm limit. xxx denotes the highest measured value, and yyy is the high alarm limit.	numeric flashes and high limit is highlighted, yellow alarm lamp, alarm tone.
****DFHR LOW** or ****DFHR xxx < yyy**	FHR (DECG)	The fetal heart rate obtained from DECG has fallen below the low alarm limit. xxx denotes the lowest measured value, and yyy is the low alarm limit.	numeric flashes and low limit is highlighted, yellow alarm lamp, alarm tone.
*****EXTREME BRADY** or *****BRADY xxx < yyy**	MECG	The maternal heart rate obtained from the maternal ECG has fallen below the extreme bradycardia limit. xxx denotes the lowest measured value, and yyy is the extreme bradycardia limit.	numeric flashes, red alarm lamp, alarm tone.
*****EXTREME TACHY** or *****TACHY xxx > yyy**	MECG	The maternal heart rate obtained from the maternal ECG has risen above the extreme tachycardia limit. xxx denotes the highest measured value, and yyy is the extreme tachycardia limit.	numeric flashes, red alarm lamp, alarm tone.

Alarm Message	From	Condition	Indication
****FHR1 HIGH** or ****FHR1 xxx > yyy** ****FHR2 HIGH** or ****FHR2 xxx > yyy** ****FHR3 HIGH** or ****FHR3 xxx > yyy**	FHR (ultrasound)	The fetal heart rate obtained from ultrasound has risen above the high alarm limit. xxx denotes the highest measured value, and yyy is the high alarm limit.	Numeric flashes and high limit is highlighted, yellow alarm lamp, alarm tone.
****FHR1 LOW** or ****FHR1 xxx < yyy** ****FHR2 LOW** or ****FHR2 xxx < yyy** ****FHR3 LOW** or ****FHR3 xxx < yyy**	FHR (ultrasound)	The fetal heart rate obtained from ultrasound has fallen below the low alarm limit. xxx denotes the lowest measured value, and yyy is the low alarm limit.	Numeric flashes and low limit is highlighted, yellow alarm lamp, alarm tone.
****HR HIGH** or ****HR xxx > yyy**	MECG	The maternal heart rate obtained from the maternal ECG has risen above the high alarm limit. xxx denotes the highest measured value, and yyy is the high alarm limit.	Numeric flashes and high limit is highlighted, yellow alarm lamp, alarm tone.
****HR LOW** or ****HR xxx < yyy**	MECG	The maternal heart rate obtained from the maternal ECG has fallen below the low alarm limit. xxx denotes the lowest measured value, and yyy is the low alarm limit.	Numeric flashes and low limit is highlighted, yellow alarm lamp, alarm tone.
****NBP HIGH**	Noninvasive blood pressure	The measured noninvasive blood pressure value is above the high alarm limit. **s**, **d**, or **m** after the label indicates whether the systolic, diastolic or mean pressure has crossed the limit.	Numeric flashes and high limit is highlighted, yellow alarm lamp, alarm tone.
****NBP LOW**	Noninvasive blood pressure	The measured noninvasive blood pressure value is below the low alarm limit. **s**, **d**, or **m** after the label indicates whether the systolic, diastolic or mean pressure has crossed the limit.	Numeric flashes and low limit is highlighted, yellow alarm lamp, alarm tone.
****Pulse HIGH**	SpO_2	The pulse rate has exceeded the high alarm limit.	Numeric flashes and high limit is highlighted, yellow alarm lamp, alarm tone.
****Pulse LOW**	SpO_2	The pulse rate has dropped below the low alarm limit.	Numeric flashes and low limit is highlighted, yellow alarm lamp, alarm tone.
****SpO_2 HIGH**	SpO_2	The arterial oxygen saturation has exceeded the high alarm limit.	Numeric flashes and high limit is highlighted, yellow alarm lamp, alarm tone.
****SpO_2 LOW**	SpO_2	The arterial oxygen saturation has fallen below the low alarm limit.	Numeric flashes and low limit is highlighted, yellow alarm lamp, alarm tone.
*****TACHY (Pulse)** or *****TACHY xxx > yyy**	SpO_2	The heart rate from the Pulse signal has exceeded the tachycardia limit. xxx denotes the highest measured value, and yyy is the tachycardia limit.	Numeric flashes, alarm limit is highlighted, red alarm lamp, alarm tone.

Technical Alarm Messages (INOPs)

INOP Message, Indication	Source	What to do
Check Flex Texts INOP tone	Monitor	If this INOP appears, check the monitor and patient settings before you resume monitoring. If the settings are unexpected, there may be a problem with the monitor software. Contact your service personnel.
Check Monitor Func INOP tone.	Monitor	A potential internal problem with the monitor has been detected. Contact your service personnel.
Check Keyboard INOP tone	Monitor	Perform a visual and functional check of the keyboard. Contact your service personnel.
Check Mouse Device INOP tone.	Monitor	Perform a visual and functional check of the mouse input device. Contact your service personnel.
Check Paper INOP tone.	Recorder	Check that there is no paper jam, that the print drawer is properly shut, that the paper is loaded with the grid facing upwards, and that the correct Philips paper is being used.
Check Settings INOP tone	Monitor	If this INOP appears, check the monitor and patient settings before you resume monitoring. If the settings are unexpected, there may be a problem with the monitor software. Contact your service personnel.
Check Touch Input	Monitor	Perform a visual and functional check of the touch input device. Contact your service personnel.
CUFF NOT DEFLATED Numeric is replaced by a - ? - INOP tone. During this INOP, alarms cannot be paused or switched off.	Noninvasive blood pressure	Remove the cuff from the patient. Make sure that the tubing is not kinked or twisted. Try restarting the measurement. You can silence the INOP, but the INOP message remains visible until the next measurement is started or the **Stop All** SmartKey is selected.
DECG EQUIP MALF INOP tone.	DECG	There is a problem with the DECG hardware. Contact your service personnel.
DECG LEADS OFF Numeric is replaced by a - ? - INOP tone.	DECG	One or more DECG lead is not attached. Make sure that all required leads are attached, and no electrodes have been displaced. Check all connections are sound, and that the legplate attachment electrode is properly attached. If the INOP persists, try using another adapter cable, or legplate attachment electrode. If the INOP still persists, contact your service personnel.
DECG SIGNAL LOSS	DECG	The input signal quality is not sufficient to process the measurement. Reapply the fetal scalp electrode.
DECG UNPLUGGED INOP tone.	DECG	Reconnect the DECG transducer to the monitor. Check all connections are sound.
ECG EQUIP MALF INOP tone.	MECG	There is a problem with the MECG hardware. Contact your service personnel.
ECG LEADS OFF Numeric is replaced by a - ? - INOP tone.	MECG	One or more MECG lead is not attached. Make sure that all required leads are attached, and no electrodes have been displaced. Check all connections are sound. If the INOP persists, try using another adapter cable. If the INOP still persists, contact your service personnel.

INOP Message, Indication	Source	What to do
ECG UNPLUGGED INOP tone	MECG	Reconnect the MECG transducer to the monitor. Check all connections are sound.
FetRec EQUIP MALF INOP tone.	Recorder	There is a problem with the fetal recorder hardware. Contact your service personnel.
FHR1 EQUIP MALF **FHR2 EQUIP MALF** **FHR3 EQUIP MALF** INOP tone.	FHR (ultrasound)	There is a problem with the FHR hardware. Contact your service personnel.
FHR1 SIGNAL LOSS **FHR2 SIGNAL LOSS** **FHR3 SIGNAL LOSS**	FHR (ultrasound)	The input signal quality is not sufficient to process the measurement. Adjust the position of the transducer to obtain a better signal.
FHR1 UNPLUGGED **FHR2 UNPLUGGED** **FHR3 UNPLUGGED** INOP tone.	FHR (ultrasound)	Reconnect the FHR transducer to the monitor. Check all connections are sound.
Internal.Comm.Malf INOP tone	Monitor	There is a problem with I2C Bus communication in the monitor. Contact your service personnel.
IUP EQUIP MALF INOP tone.	IUP	There is a problem with the IUP hardware. Contact your service personnel.
IUP UNPLUGGED INOP tone.	IUP	Reconnect the IUP transducer to the monitor. Check all connections are sound.
NBP CUFF OVERPRESS Numeric replaced by a - ? - ; INOP tone. During this INOP, alarms cannot be paused or switched off.	Noninvasive blood pressure	The cuff pressure exceeds the overpressure safety limits. Remove the cuff from the patient. Make sure that the tubing is not kinked or twisted and that the correct patient category is selected. Try restarting the measurement. You can silence this INOP, but the INOP message remains visible until the next measurement is started or the **Stop All** SmartKey is selected.
NBP EQUIP MALF Numeric is replaced by a - ? - INOP tone.	Noninvasive blood pressure	Remove the cuff from the patient. The noninvasive blood pressure hardware is faulty. Contact your service personnel. You can silence this INOP, but the INOP message remains visible until the next measurement is started or the **Stop All** SmartKey is selected.
NBP INTERRUPTED Numeric is replaced by a - ? - INOP tone.	Noninvasive blood pressure	Check the tubing and cuff for leakages or kinks. Check that you are using the correct cuff size and placement, and that the correct patient category is selected. Try restarting the measurement. If the INOP occurs repeatedly, contact your service personnel. You can silence this INOP, but the INOP message remains visible until the next measurement is started or the **Stop All** SmartKey is selected. This INOP arises when the measurement needed longer than the maximum time for inflation, deflation or the total measurement.

INOP Message, Indication	Source	What to do
NBP MEASURE FAILED Numeric is replaced by a - ? - INOP tone.	Noninvasive blood pressure	Check that you are using the correct cuff size and placement, and that the correct patient category is selected. Try restarting the measurement. You can silence this INOP, but the INOP message remains visible until the next measurement is started or the **Stop All** SmartKey is selected. Check the condition and suitability of the patient for noninvasive blood pressure monitoring. Use another cuff to continue measuring.
No Central Monit. INOP tone	Monitor	There is a problem with the communication to the network. Central monitoring is currently not possible (no patient alarms or information). Check the connection. Contact your service personnel.
OB EQUIP MALF INOP tone.	Monitor	There is a problem with the monitor's hardware. Contact your service personnel.
PAPER END INOP tone.	Recorder	The end of the paper pack is detected. Insert a new pack of paper.
PRINTHEAD OVERHEAT INOP tone.	Recorder	The printhead is too hot. The recorder stops, the recorder **Start/Stop** key is disabled, and remains so until the printhead cools down sufficiently. Wait for the printhead to cool down, then press the recorder **Start/Stop** key or the **Silence** key to clear the INOP.
Settings Malfunc. INOP tone.	Monitor	The monitor cannot use the predefined settings for monitoring. Contact your service personnel.
Speaker Malfunct. INOP tone	Monitor	Contact your service personnel to check the speaker and the connection to the speaker.
SpO_2 EQUIP MALF INOP tone	SpO_2	There is a problem with the SpO_2 hardware. Contact your service personnel.
SpO_2 ERRATIC Numeric is replaced by a - ? - INOP tone.	SpO_2	Check the sensor placement. Try another adapter cable and sensor. If the INOP persists, contact your service personnel.
SpO_2 EXTD. UPDATE Label is preceded by a ? (questionable numeric)	SpO_2	The update period of displayed values is extended due to a noninvasive blood pressure measurement on the same limb or an excessively noisy signal.
SpO_2 INTERFERNCE Numeric is replaced by a - ? - INOP tone.	SpO_2	There is too much interference, caused by a high level of ambient light and/or electrical interference. Cover the sensor to minimize ambient light. If the INOP persists, make sure that the sensor cable is not damaged or positioned too close to power cables.
SpO_2 LOW PERF Label is preceded by a ? (questionable numeric)	SpO_2	Accuracy may be compromised due to very low perfusion. Stimulate circulation at sensor site. If INOP persists, change the measurement site.
SpO_2 NOISY SIGN. Numeric is replaced by a - ? - INOP tone.	SpO_2	Excessive patient movement or electrical interference is causing irregular pulse patterns. Try to reduce patient movement or to relieve the cable strain on the sensor.
SpO_2 NON-PULSAT. Numeric is replaced by a - ? - INOP tone.	SpO_2	Check the perfusion at measurement site. If necessary, stimulate circulation or change measurement site. If the INOP is due to noninvasive blood pressure measurement on the same limb, wait until the measurement is finished.

INOP Message, Indication	Source	What to do
SpO_2 NO SENSOR Numeric is replaced by a - ? - INOP tone.	SpO_2	Make sure the SpO_2 sensor is connected. If the INOP persists, try another adapter cable and sensor. If you silence this INOP, the measurement will be switched off.
SpO_2 POOR SIGNAL Label is preceded by a ? (questionable numeric)	SpO_2	The signal condition of the SpO_2 measurement is poor and measurement accuracy may be compromised.
SpO_2 PULSE? Numeric is replaced by - ? - INOP tone	SpO_2	The detectable pulsations of the SpO_2 signal are outside the specified pulse rate range.
SpO_2 SEARCHING Numeric unavailable	SpO_2	SpO_2 is analyzing the patient signal to derive Pulse, and SpO_2 values. Please wait until the search analysis is complete.
SpO_2 SENSOR MALF Numeric is replaced by a - ? - INOP tone.	SpO_2	The SpO_2 sensor or adapter cable is faulty. Try another adapter cable and sensor. If the INOP persists, contact your service personnel.
SpO_2 SENSOR OFF Numeric is replaced by - ? - INOP tone	SpO_2	The SpO_2 sensor is not properly applied to the patient. Apply the sensor following the instructions supplied by the manufacturer.
SpO_2 UNKN.SENSOR Numeric is replaced by a - ? -	SpO_2	The connected sensor or adapter cable is not supported by the SpO_2 measurement. Use only specified sensors and cables.
SpO_2 UPGRADE Label is replaced by a - ? -, or numeric is unavailable	SpO_2	The SpO_2 measurement is currently in UPGRADE mode. Monitoring is not possible in this mode.
TimeExpired: NST	Monitor	The time has expired for the NST timer. Clearing the timer clears the INOP.
TOCO EQUIP MALF INOP tone.	Toco	There is a problem with the Toco hardware. Contact your service personnel.
TOCO UNPLUGGED INOP tone	Toco	Reconnect the Toco transducer to the monitor. Check all connections are sound.
Unsupported LAN INOP tone	Monitor	There is a problem with the communication to the network and central monitoring is currently not possible. Check the connection.If the INOP persists, switch off the monitor and contact your service personnel.
User I/F Malfunct. INOP tone.	Monitor	Perform a visual and functional check of all the monitor input devices. Contact your service personnel.
WRONG PAPER SCALE INOP tone.	Recorder	The grid scale of the paper in the monitor does not match the grid scale configured in the monitor. Make sure that you use the correct paper and scale for your institution: pre-printed: 30-240 in US and Canada, 50-210 in other geographies.

6

Admitting and Discharging Patients

The monitor can store basic patient demographic information used to identify patients.

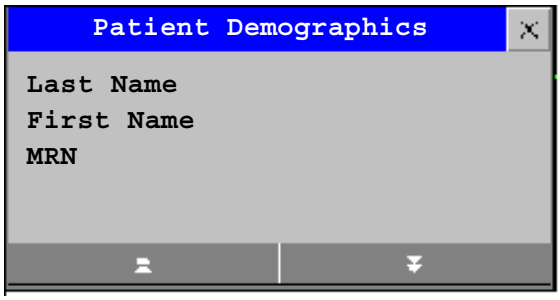
Admit/Discharge on the Monitor

This section describes how you admit and discharge patients when using the monitor as a stand-alone device (that is, when not used with a obstetrical information and surveillance system such as OB TraceVue).

Admitting a Patient

The monitor displays physiological data as soon as a patient is connected. This lets you monitor a patient who is not yet admitted. It is however important to admit patients properly so that you can identify your patient on recordings.

Use the Patient Demographics window and its associated pop-up keys to admit and discharge patients.



To admit a patient,

1 Select the patient name field or select the **Admit/Dischrge** SmartKey to open the **Patient Demographics** window.

2 Clear any previous patient data by selecting **Dischrge Patient** and then **Confirm**.

If you do not discharge the previous patient, you will not be able to distinguish data from the previous and current patients, for example, on the recording.

3 Select **Admit Patient**.

4 Enter the patient information: select each field and use the on-screen keyboard.

If a conventional keyboard is connected to the monitor you can use this to enter patient information:

– **Last Name**: Enter the patient's last name (family name), for example **Doe.**

– **First Name**: Enter the patient's first name, for example **Jane.**

– **MRN**: Enter the patient's medical record number (MRN), for example **12345678.**

5 Select **Confirm.** The patient status changes to admitted. If the recorder is running, the recorder stops and immediately restarts to annotate the new patient data.

Editing Patient Information

To edit the patient information after a patient has been admitted, select the patient name field on the Main Screen to open the **Patient Demographics** window, and make the required changes.

Discharging a Patient

You should always perform a discharge even if your previous patient was not admitted. A discharge:

- clears the information in the **Patient Demographics** window.
- resets all monitor settings to the settings defined in the User Default.
- advances the paper automatically if the recorder is running.
- stops the fetal recorder.

When a patient is discharged from the monitor, all patient demographic data is deleted (trace data is not affected).

To discharge a patient,

1 Select the patient name field to display the **Patient Demographics** window and associated pop-up keys.

2 Select the pop-up key for **Dischrge Patient**.

All trends, events and patient identification of the current patient will be erased and settings reset to defaults.	**Confirm**	**Cancel**

3 Select **Confirm** to discharge the patient.

New Patient Check

The monitor can be configured to ask you in certain situations:

- after a specified power-off period
- after a specified standby period

whether a new patient is now being monitored. The pop-up window is entitled **Is this a new Patient?**. The monitor offers a **Yes** key to discharge the previous patient and begin monitoring a new patient and a **No** key to continue monitoring with the current patient data and settings.

The time periods for the two conditions can be configured independently.

OB TraceVue: via LAN

When the monitor is connected to an OB TraceVue system over a LAN connection, the OB TraceVue system acts as the 'master' over patient demographic data. All patient- and location-related data that is visible on the monitor is set, overwritten or updated by the OB TraceVue system. See the OB TraceVue *Instructions for Use* for details.

OB TraceVue: via RS232

In contrast to a LAN connection, when the monitor is connected to an OB TraceVue system over an RS232 connection, the OB TraceVue system has no control over the monitor's patient admission and discharge functions.

Depending on how OB TraceVue is configured, *either* the **`Last Name`**, **`First Name`** and the bed label, *or* just the bed label alone, are taken from the OB TraceVue system. See the OB TraceVue *Instructions for Use* for details.

7

Non-Stress Test Timer

The non-stress test (NST) timer shows the elapsed time for the non-stress test. The timer counts up to the time you set for the NST.

Setting NST Autostart/Autostop

You can set the recorder so that it starts automatically (NST Autostart) when the NST timer is started, and stops automatically (NST Autostop) when the NST is complete (when the set run time has elapsed). As default, NST Autostart is **On**, and NST Autostop is **Off**.

Viewing the NST Timer

You can configure the timer notification symbol ( ), the NST label, a progress bar and the elapsed time to be displayed in the top left-hand corner of the screen. By default, the NST timer is not displayed on the screen.

Alternatively, you can view the timer in the **Timers** window.

To open the **Timers** window:

Either

a. Press the **Timer** SmartKey

Or

b. Access the NST pop-up keys (see "Accessing the NST Setup Pop-up Keys"), and press the **Timers** key.

Timer Expiry Notification

When the timer expires, the color changes from blue to green, you hear a single tone, and a message appears in the status line on the Main Screen.

The volume of the tone can be set in Configuration Mode.

Accessing the NST Setup Pop-up Keys

You control and set up the NST timer (for example, start, stop, or clear the timer, and set the run time) using a selection of pop-up keys that you access via any one of three possible routes:

- Via the **Timer** SmartKey (Route 1).
- Via the **Main Setup** SmartKey (Route 2).
- Via the NST field displayed in the top left-hand corner of the screen, when so configured (Route 3).

Via the Timer SmartKey (Route 1)

Press the **Timer** SmartKey . The Timer window opens, and the pop-up keys for controlling/setting up the NST timer appear (see "Pop-up Keys for NST Timer Setup").

Via the Main Setup SmartKey (Route 2)

1 Enter the **Main Setup** menu using the SmartKey .

2 Select **NST** to enter the Setup NST menu. At the same time, the pop-up keys for controlling/setting up the NST timer appear (see "Pop-up Keys for NST Timer Setup").

Via the NST Field (Route 3)

Select the NST field displayed in the top left-hand corner of the screen (when so configured). The pop-up keys for controlling/setting up the NST timer appear (see "Pop-up Keys for NST Timer Setup").

Pop-up Keys for NST Timer Setup

Pop-Up Keys	Selecting this pop-up key lets you....	Comments
Start	start the timer.	
Stop	stop the timer, allowing either restarting after a pause (**Start** key) or clearing (**Clear** key).	
Clear	clear the timer, ending this timer episode.	
Setup NST	enter the Setup NST menu. From here you can set the run time.	This pop-up key is not available with Route 2, as the Setup NST menu is already open.
Timers	return to the Timers window.	This pop-up key is not available with Route 1, as the Timers window is already open.

Run Time

The run time can be set from 10 to 60 minutes.To set the run time, you first need to enter the Setup NST menu:

1 To enter the Setup NST menu:
Either

a. Enter the **Main Setup** menu using the SmartKey . Then select **NST**.
Or

b. Access the NST pop-up keys (see "Accessing the NST Setup Pop-up Keys"), and press the **Setup NST** key.

2 Select **Run Time**.

8

Monitoring FHR and FMP Using Ultrasound

To monitor a single FHR externally, you use an ultrasound transducer attached to a belt around the mother's abdomen.The ultrasound transducer directs a low-energy ultrasound beam towards the fetal heart and detects the reflected signal. Your monitor can also detect fetal movements and print the fetal movement profile (FMP) on the trace. Monitoring using ultrasound is recommended from the 25th week of gestation for non-stress testing or routine fetal monitoring.

WARNING Performing ultrasound imaging or Doppler flow measurements together with ultrasound fetal monitoring may cause false FHR readings, and the trace recording may deteriorate.

Misidentification of MHR as FHR

FHR detection by the monitor may not always indicate that the fetus is alive. Confirm fetal life before monitoring, and continue to confirm that the fetus is the signal source for the recorded heart rate (see "Confirm Fetal Life Before Using the Monitor" on page 2).

Here are some examples where the MHR can be misidentified as the FHR.

- **When using an ultrasound transducer:**
  - It is possible to pick up maternal signal sources, such as the maternal heart, aorta, or other large vessels.
  - Misidentification may occur when the maternal heart rate (MHR) is higher than normal (especially when it is over 100 bpm).
- **When Fetal Movement Profile (FMP) is enabled:**

  The FMP annotations on a fetal trace **alone** may not always indicate that the fetus is alive. For example, FMP annotations in the absence of fetal life may be a result of:
  - Movement of the deceased fetus during or following maternal movement.
  - Movement of the deceased fetus during or following manual palpation of fetal position (especially if the pressure applied is too forceful).
  - Movement of the ultrasound transducer.

Cross-Channel Verification

To reduce the possibility of mistaking the MHR for FHR, it is recommended that you monitor both maternal and fetal heart rates (see Chapter 17, “Monitoring Maternal Heart / Pulse Rate”). The monitor’s cross-channel verification (CCV) facility can help by automatically detecting when the same heart rate is being recorded by different transducers.

When the MHR and FHR are being monitored, CCV will alert you when the values are the same. This may indicate fetal demise, and the transducer may be picking up a signal from a maternal source. CCV can compare all monitored heart rates and indicates when any two channels are picking up the same signal.

When CCV detects two heart rates that coincide, you are alerted within approximately one minute to check the tracings and potentially to reposition the transducers.

What You Need

- Ultrasound transducer.
- Ultrasound gel.
- Transducer belt (and optional butterfly belt clip, if applicable).

Cordless Monitoring - Important Considerations

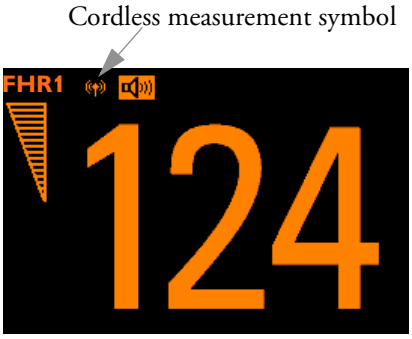
When using an Avalon CTS Cordless Fetal Transducer System (M2720A) with your monitor, please note the following:

- Refer to “Cordless Monitoring” on page 13 for general rules regarding the use of cordless transducers from an Avalon CTS Cordless Fetal Transducer System.
- When using a cordless ultrasound transducer from an Avalon CTS system to measure the fetal heart rate, note that you cannot use any other ultrasound transducer (whether cordless or wired) at the same time.

WARNING **To avoid interference on ultrasound channels:** When changing from using cordless to wired ultrasound transducers to measure the fetal heart rate, REMOVE the cordless ultrasound transducer from the patient and dock it in the Avalon CTS basestation. Never use ultrasound transducers connected to more than one fetal monitor on the same patient.

- When using an Avalon CTS Cordless fetal Transducer System (M2720A), the monitor automatically sets the Fetal Movement Profile (FMP) to Off, due to the likelihood of generating artifacts when the mother is mobile. You can enable FMP again manually should you wish, but you should be aware that FMP is not recommended when the mother is likely to move, and you should disable Fetal Movement Profile (FMP) at the fetal monitor (**FMP Off**) if the mother is walking. See also “Fetal Movement Profile” on page 72.

- The symbol appears next to the measurement label, indicating that the measurement is being made by a cordless transducer.



Preparing to Monitor

Prepare for ultrasound monitoring using the list below. The standard procedures in use in your facility determine the sequence of actions.

- Determine fetal position.
- Fasten the belt around the patient.
- Switch on the monitor and the recorder.
- Connect the transducer to a free socket. Note that the signal quality indicator for the heart rate initially displays an invalid signal.
- Apply a thin layer of ultrasound gel to the underside of the transducer.

CAUTION Using ultrasound gel not approved by Philips may reduce signal quality and may damage the transducer. This type of damage is not covered by warranty.

- Place the transducer on the abdomen, if possible over the fetal back or below the level of the umbilicus in a full-term pregnancy of cephalic presentation, or above the level of the umbilicus in a full-term pregnancy of breech presentation. Work the transducer in a circular motion to ensure the gel layer makes good contact.

  When the sensor is connected correctly and a good signal is being received, the signal quality indicator should be full. If an inadequate signal is being produced, the signal quality indicator will indicate a poor signal, and no numeric will appear on the screen.
- Adjust the audio volume of the monitor's loudspeaker to a clearly audible level, while moving the transducer over the abdomen. When you have a good signal, secure the transducer in position below the belt.

WARNING Periodically compare the mother's pulse with the signal coming from the monitor's loudspeaker to ensure that you are monitoring fetal heart rate. Do not mistake a doubled or elevated MHR for FHR.

Note that when applied to the patient, the ultrasound transducer may warm slightly (less than 1°C/1.8°F above ambient temperature). When NOT applied, the transducer can reach a maximum temperature of 44°C/112.2°F at an air temperature of 40°C/104°F.

Selecting Fetal Heart Sound

You can listen to the fetal heart sound from **one** ultrasound transducer at a time. When the fetal heart sound is selected for a FHR channel, you see the audio source symbol next to the FHR numeric label for that channel.

To select the audio source for a FHR channel:

Enter the **Setup FHR** menu for the channel you want to hear.

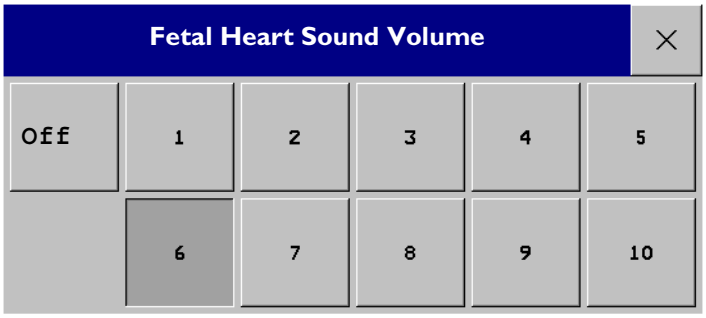
Press **Select Audio**. It may take a few seconds for the audio source symbol to appear.

Changing the Fetal Heart Sound Volume

The FHR volume symbol at the top right of the monitor screen gives you an indication of the current volume. To change the volume:

1 Select the volume symbol . The volume scale pops up.

2 Select the required volume from the volume scale.



Fetal Movement Profile

The Fetal Movement Profile (FMP) parameter detects fetal movements via an ultrasound transducer connected to the monitor. Only the fetus monitored on the FHR1 channel is monitored for FMP.

Once you have enabled FMP (see “Switching FMP On and Off” on page 74), it is triggered automatically whenever:

- You connect an ultrasound transducer.

- A patient is discharged.

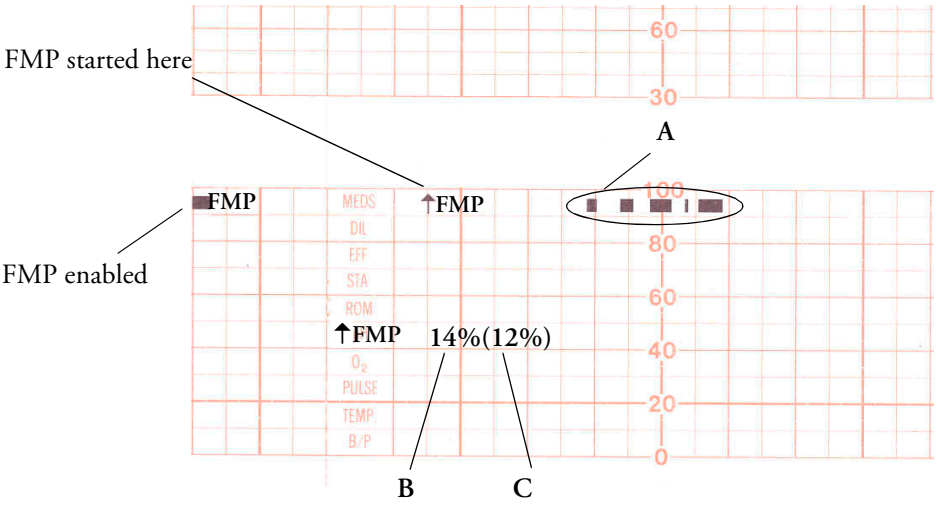
Be aware that when using an Avalon CTS Cordless fetal Transducer System (M2720A), the monitor automatically sets the FMP to Off (see “Cordless Monitoring - Important Considerations” on page 70).

When FMP is enabled, the ultrasound transducer detects gross fetal body movements. Eye movements are not detected and movement of the feet and hands may not be detected. Positioning or repositioning of the transducer is recorded as fetal movement. Maternal movement, excessive fetal breathing or fetal hiccups may also be recorded as fetal movement. You can mark these artifacts on the trace paper using either the remote event marker or the event marker key as described in “Marking an Event” on page 42. Ignore these movements when you interpret the FMP. When monitoring twins or triplets, only the fetus monitored on the FHR1 channel is monitored for movement, but be aware that movements recorded for FHR1 may also be caused by movement of the second or third fetus.

The fetal movement profile (FMP) appears as “activity blocks” (**A** below) along the top of the Toco Scale, the length of each block showing the duration of the activity.

FMP Statistics

FMP statistics are printed every ten minutes.



The FMP statistics are presented as two percentage figures:

- The first figure shows the percentage of detected fetal movements in the previous ten minutes (see **B** above).
- The second figure shows the percentage of detected fetal movements since the start of recording (see **C** above).

To mark the start of the FMP statistic, ↑FMP is printed on the paper.

The FMP detection activates after about half a minute of steady heart rate signals (signal indicator two-thirds full, or full) to minimize transducer positioning artifact. You will notice this deliberate delay:

- When a new patient is admitted. A patient discharge restarts the FMP statistics from zero.
- When you connect an ultrasound transducer.

Switching FMP On and Off

You can switch FMP on and off from any FHR channel. For example, to set it from the FHR1 channel:

1 Enter the **FHR1 Setup Menu**.

2 Select **Fetal Movement** to toggle between **On** and **Off**.

3 Return to the main screen.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Causes	Solutions
Erratic trace. Erratic display.	Fetal arrhythmia.	Consider monitoring FHR using DECG after the rupture of membranes.
	Obese patient.	
	Transducer position not optimal.	Reposition transducer until signal quality indicator shows a good signal (at least two-thirds full).
	Belt loose.	Tighten belt.
	Too much gel.	Remove excess.
	Very active fetus.	None.
	Insufficient gel.	Use enough gel to ensure the transducer makes good contact with the mother's skin.
Signal quality indicator is continuously poor.	Transducer position not optimal.	Reposition transducer until signal quality indicator shows a good signal (at least two-thirds full).
	FHR less than 50 bpm (and the FHR is audible).	If membranes are ruptured, using a fetal scalp electrode (FM30 and FM50 only) allows measurement of FHR down to 30 bpm.
Questionable FHR.	Recording MHR by mistake.	Reposition transducer. Confirm fetal life.
	Recording periodic signals when the transducer is not applied to the patient.	Disconnect all NON-USED ultrasound transducers, as continuous, regular mechanical or electromagnetic influences can result in an artificial trace.
	Recorded FHR appears to be suspiciously higher, or suspiciously lower, than real FHR. In very rare cases, half- or double-counting of the FHR can occur.	If you have reason to question the validity of the recorded FHR, always verify FHR by independent means (by auscultation, for example). Measure maternal pulse by independent means.
FHR not recorded.	FHR is less than 50 bpm or over 240 bpm.	If membranes are ruptured, using a fetal scalp electrode (FM30 and FM50 only) allows measurement of FHR down to 30 bpm.
		If FHR is outside of the specified range, verify FHR by independent means.

Problem	Possible Causes	Solutions
FHR EQUIP MALF INOP displayed.		See the chapter "Patient Alarms and INOPs".
FHR SIGNAL LOSS INOP displayed.		
FHR UNPLUGGED INOP displayed.		
If you suspect the transducer is malfunctioning.		Test the transducer. See below.

Testing Ultrasound Transducers

If any of the following tests fail, repeat the test using another transducer. If the second transducer passes the tests, confirming that the first transducer is defective, contact your service personnel.

If the second transducer also fails the tests, contact your Philips Service Engineer or Response Center.

To test an ultrasound transducer:

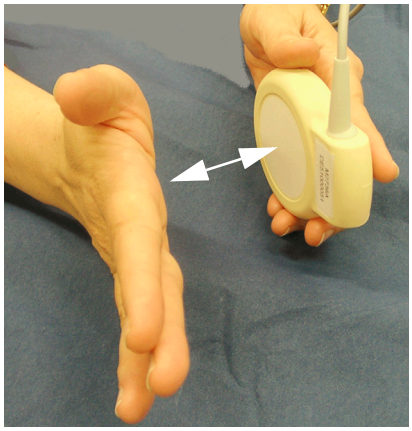
1 Switch on the monitor and the recorder.

2 Connect the transducer to the fetal monitor.

3 Select the fetal heart sound for this channel.

4 Increase the loudspeaker volume to an audible level.

5 Holding the transducer in one hand, move your other hand repeatedly towards and then away from the surface.



6 Check that a noise is heard from the loudspeaker.

9

Monitoring Twin FHRs

You can monitor twin FHRs externally using two ultrasound transducers. It is not possible to monitor twins externally using cordless ultrasound transducers.

FM30/50

Additionally, you can monitor twin FHRs throughout labor and delivery after rupture of the membranes by monitoring one twin externally using ultrasound and the other internally using DECG.

Refer to the appropriate preceding chapters for contra-indications and other information about the measurement methods you have chosen.

FHR detection by the monitor may not always indicate that the fetuses are alive. Confirm fetal life before monitoring, and continue to confirm that the fetuses are the signal source for the recorded heart rate.

Important Considerations

When monitoring:

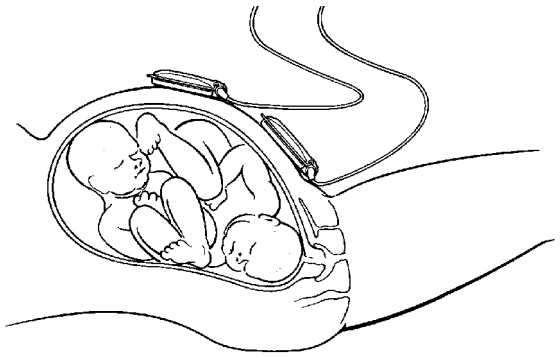
- Make sure that you are recording two different heart rates. The cross-channel verification feature alerts you if the two heart rates coincide (that is, if both transducers are recording the same FHR). If this happens, check the trace and if necessary, reposition an ultrasound transducer to detect the second FHR correctly.
- Fetal heart rate measurements are labeled in the **order** in which you plug in the transducers for those measurements. It does not matter which fetal sensor socket you use, as the monitor allocates a channel automatically. For instance, the first transducer you connect is automatically allocated a channel, and the measurement is labelled FHR1, the second is labelled FHR2, and so on.

  If you need to disconnect the transducers measuring the FHR temporarily, with the intention to continue monitoring after the temporary break (for example, if the mother needs to go to the bathroom), it is important that you reconnect the transducers in the same order as you originally connected them to make sure the measurement labels remain consistent.
- The blue transducer Finder LED lets you identify at a glance which transducer is monitoring which heart rate channel.
- The fetal sensor socket to which a transducer is connected is identified by the transducer position indicator in the blue setup menu header: for FM20/30; for FM40/50.
- The trace recorded for FHR1 is thicker (darker) than that recorded for FHR2. This ensures that the two heart rates are easily distinguishable. The thickness of the recorded trace can be changed in Configuration Mode.

- Remember that only one fetal heartbeat can be heard from the loudspeaker at any time. The audio source symbol shows you which fetus you are listening to. To hear the other fetal heartbeat, select the fetal heart rate sound for this channel (see “Selecting Fetal Heart Sound” on page 72).
- Monitor maternal pulse, especially during later stages of labor, to avoid mistaking maternal heart rate for FHR.
- Make sure you are recording the best possible signals by referring to the signal quality indicators and repositioning the transducers if necessary.

Monitoring Twins Externally

To monitor twin FHRs externally you need two ultrasound transducers. Follow the procedures described in Chapter 8, “Monitoring FHR and FMP Using Ultrasound”. The blue transducer Finder LED lets you identify at a glance which transducer is monitoring which FHR channel, and lights when you select the FHR numeric field on the screen.



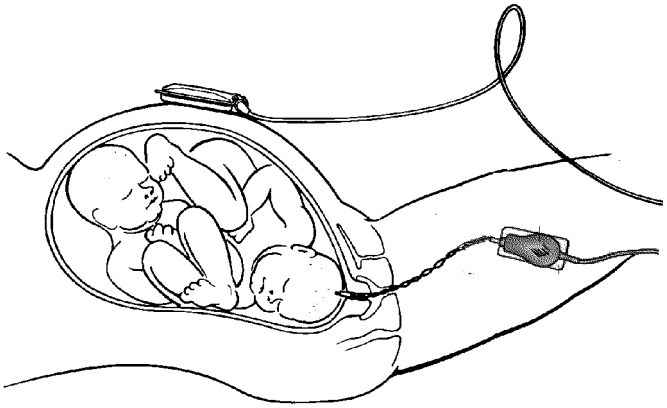
Monitoring Twin FHRs Using US

Example of the screen showing ultrasound monitoring of twin FHRs:

Monitoring Internally

FM30/50

Monitor one twin using the procedures described in Chapter 8, “Monitoring FHR and FMP Using Ultrasound”. Monitor the second twin using the procedures described in Chapter 14, “Monitoring FHR Using DECG”.



Monitoring Twin FHRs Using US and DECG

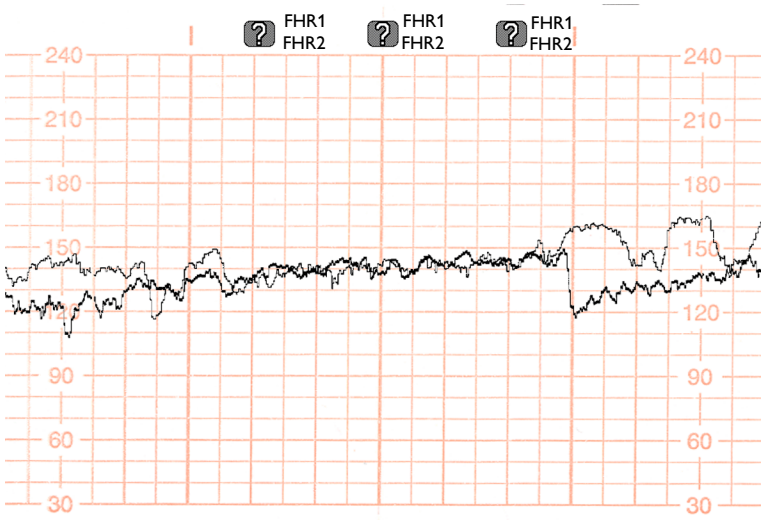
Example of a screen showing twin monitoring using a combination of US and DECG (the fetal heart rate from DECG is labelled “DFHR” on the screen):

Cross-Channel Verification

If the monitored heart rates (from a fetal or maternal source) coincide at any time (that is, if the same heart rate is being monitored by more than one transducer), this is detected via the monitor's cross-channel verification feature, and ? appears on the screen and is repeatedly printed on the trace paper after about 30 seconds. If you are monitoring externally, check the trace and reposition one of the transducers, if necessary, to detect the second FHR correctly.

FM30/50

If you are monitoring internally, check the trace and, if necessary, reposition the ultrasound transducer to detect the second FHR correctly.



Separating FHR Traces

To help you to interpret traces with similar baselines, you can separate the baselines by an offset of 20 bpm by switching trace separation on. For details of the offset, see "Determining the Separation Order" on page 81.

Switching Trace Separation On and Off

1 Connect transducers to the monitor to measure FHR. Depending on the measurement method, you need:

Either

Two ultrasound transducers

Or

FM30/50

One ultrasound and one Toco+ transducer (to monitor DECG)

2 Enter the **Main Setup** menu by pressing the **`Main Setup`** SmartKey.

3 Select **`Fetal Recorder`**.

4 Select **`Trace Separation`** to toggle between **`On`** and **`Off`**.

5 Exit the **Main Setup** menu.

Determining the Separation Order

In Configuration Mode, you can choose between two different ways for dealing with the trace offsets on the recording (the order in which they are separated) when **Trace Separation** is **On**.

1 Enter the **Main Setup** menu by pressing the **Main Setup** SmartKey.

2 Select **Fetal Recorder**.

3 Select **Separation Order** to toggle between **Standard** and **Classic**.

- **Standard**: the FHR2 trace is shifted up by 20 bpm (it is recorded 20 bpm higher than it really is). No offset is ever applied to the FHR1 trace - it stays where it is. (In case of a third FHR, this is shifted down by 20 bpm.)
- **Classic**: the FHR1 trace is shifted up by 20 bpm when there is more than one FHR measurement. No offset is ever applied to the FHR2 trace - it stays where it is. (In case of a third FHR, this is shifted down by 20 bpm.)

4 Exit the **Main Setup** menu.

When Trace Separation is On

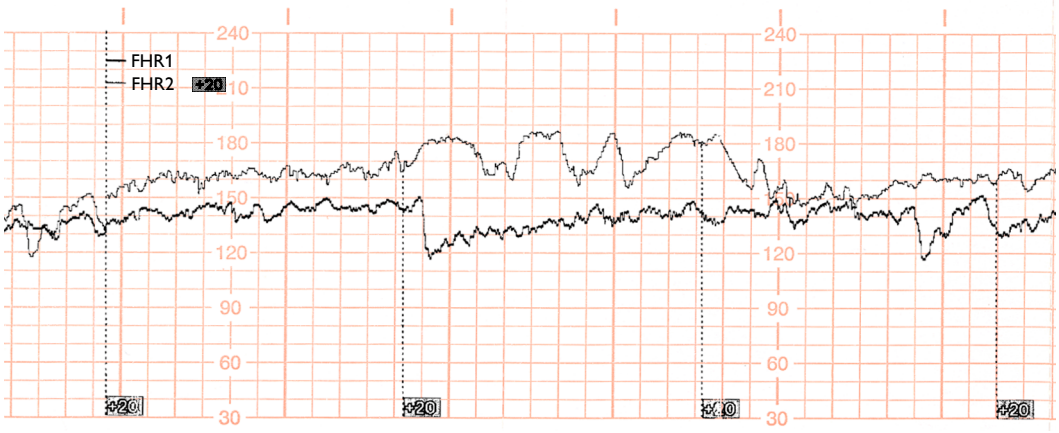
When trace separation is turned on, the recorder prints a dotted line labelled with the two FHRs at the top, and +20 at the bottom. Examples of the two methods (Standard, Classic) for determining the trace separation order are provided here.

'Standard' Separation Order

To make differentiating the traces easier, the trace from the ultrasound transducer connected to the FHR2 channel is separated from that of FHR1 by 20 bpm. In other words, the trace for FHR2 is recorded 20 bpm higher than it really is. The trace for FHR1 is never shifted.

- The recorder prints a dotted line labeled +20 across the FHR scale, to identify the trace for FHR2.
- The FHR trace is labeled +20 every 5cm.
- The label for FHR2 is annotated with +20.

The following trace shows trace separation switched on.



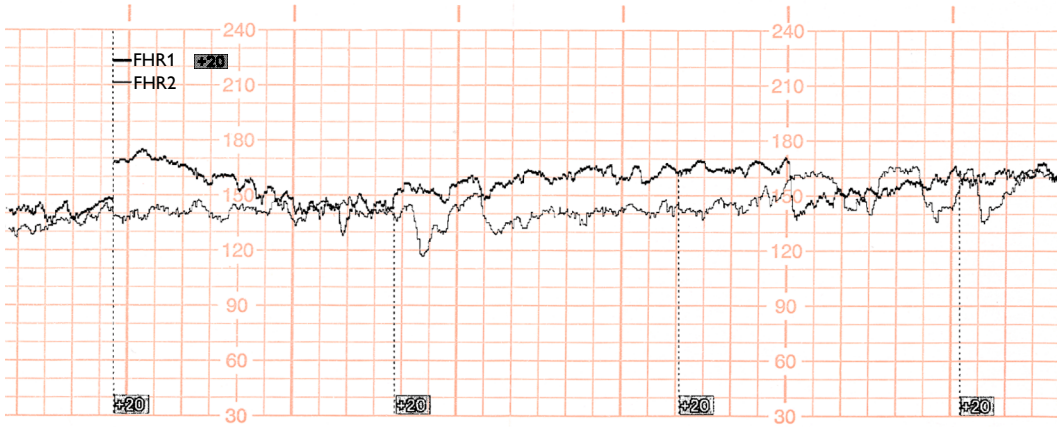
Only the FHR2 trace is offset. The numerical FHR value displayed on the monitor remains unchanged. Subtract 20 from the recorded trace for FHR2 to obtain the true FHR2 value. For example, if the recorded trace shows 160, then the true FHR is 140.

'Classic' Separation Order

To make differentiating the traces easier, the trace from the ultrasound transducer connected to the FHR1 channel is separated from that of FHR2 by 20 bpm. In other words, the trace for FHR1 is recorded 20 bpm higher than it really is. The trace for FHR2 is never shifted.

- The recorder prints a dotted line labelled +20 across the FHR scale, to identify the trace for FHR1.
- The FHR trace is labeled +20 every 5cm.
- The label for FHR1 is annotated with +20.

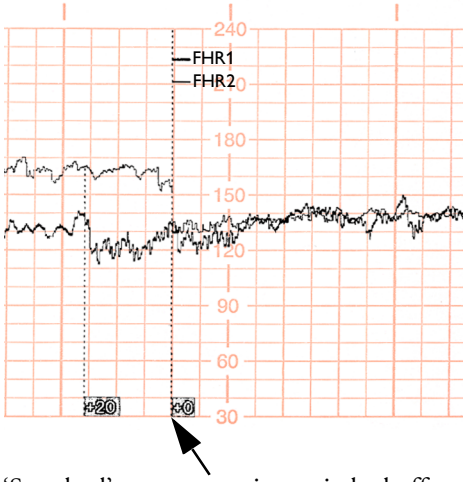
The following trace shows trace separation switched on.



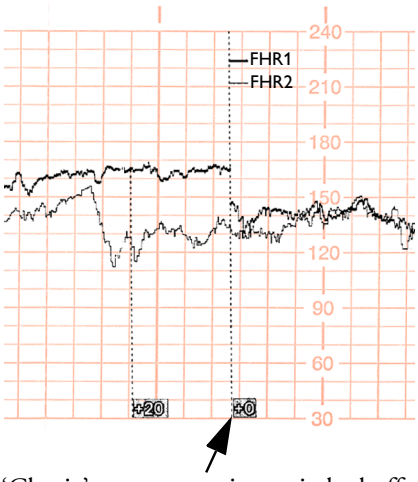
Only the FHR1 trace is offset. The numerical FHR value displayed on the monitor remains unchanged. Subtract 20 from the recorded trace for FHR1 to obtain the true FHR1 value. For example, if the recorded trace shows 160, then the true FHR is 140.

When Trace Separation is Off

To indicate that trace separation is switched off, a dotted line labeled +0 prints across the FHR scale.



'Standard' trace separation switched off here



'Classic' trace separation switched off here

Troubleshooting

Common problems that may occur when monitoring FHR using ultrasound are listed in the chapter “Monitoring FHR and FMP Using Ultrasound”. See also the chapter “Monitoring FHR Using DECG” for common problems you might encounter when monitoring FHR directly.

The following problem may occur when monitoring twins.

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
is printed repeatedly, and appears on the screen.	Both transducers are recording the same FHR, or one fetal transducer is recording the MHR.	Reposition an ultrasound transducer.

10

Fetal Heart Rate Alarms

Fetal heart rate (FHR) alerting can give both audible and visual warning of a non-reassuring fetal condition. **Your monitor must be configured to alarm mode `All` to enable the FHR alerting** (see Chapter 4, “Alarms”).

Changing Alarm Settings

When you do any of the following actions for any FHR measurement channel, this applies for all active FHR measurements, both ultrasound and DECG:

- Turning FHR alarms on or off.
- Changing alarm limits.
- Changing alarm delays.
- Changing signal loss delay.

The monitor retains these settings, even when switched off. The alarm limits are printed on the trace every few pages if alarms are on.

Turning Alarms On or Off

1 Connect either an ultrasound or a DECG transducer to a free socket on the monitor.

2 Enter the Setup Menu for a connected FHR measurement.

3 Select **`Alarms`** to toggle between **`On`** and **`Off`**.

Changing Alarm Limits

1 Connect either an ultrasound or a DECG transducer to a free socket on the monitor.

2 Enter the Setup Menu for a connected FHR measurement.

3 To change the high alarm limit, select **`High Limit`** and select the alarm limit from the pop-up list.

4 To change the low alarm limit, select **`Low Limit`** and select the alarm limit from the pop-up list.

Changing Alarm Delays

You can change the alarm delays in Configuration Mode.

1 Connect either an ultrasound or a DECG transducer to a free socket on the monitor.

2 Enter the Setup Menu for a connected FHR measurement.

3 To change the high alarm limit delay time, select **High Delay** and select the delay time (in seconds) from the pop-up list.

4 To change the low alarm limit delay time in seconds, select **Low Delay** and select the delay time (in seconds) from the pop-up list.

Changing Signal Loss Delay

The signal loss delay is the configurable delay before an INOP. You can change the delay in Configuration mode:

1 Connect either an ultrasound or a DECG transducer to a free socket on the monitor.

2 Enter the Setup Menu for a connected FHR measurement.

3 Select **SignalLoss Delay** and select the signal loss INOP delay time (in seconds) from the pop-up list.

11

Monitoring Triple FHRs

If your monitor is equipped with the triplets option, it carries the label.

You can monitor triple FHRs externally using three ultrasound transducers. Triplets monitoring is not possible using the Avalon CTS Cordless Fetal Transducer System. OB TraceVue supports triplets surveillance when connected to the fetal monitor either over a LAN connection (requires OB TraceVue Release E.00.00 or higher) or over a serial RS232 connection (requires OB TraceVue Release E.00.00 or higher).

Refer to the appropriate preceding chapters for contra-indications and other information about the measurement methods you have chosen.

FHR detection by the monitor may not always indicate that the fetuses are alive. Confirm fetal life before monitoring, and continue to confirm that the fetuses are the signal source for the recorded heart rate.

Important Considerations

The procedures and any contra-indications that apply for twins monitoring also apply for monitoring triplets. In addition, when monitoring triplets:

- Be aware that monitoring three FHRs is inherently more difficult than monitoring single or twin FHRs. The nature of the application increases the likelihood that a fetal heart rate is monitored by more than one transducer.

  Make sure that you are recording three different fetal heart rates. Pay particular attention to any coincidence of heart rates detected by the monitor's cross-channel verification feature. The cross-channel verification feature alerts you (by showing a) if two or more heart rates coincide (that is, if two or more transducers are recording the same FHR, or if a fetal transducer is recording the MHR). If this happens, check the trace, and if necessary, reposition the ultrasound transducers as appropriate to detect all the FHRs correctly. If necessary, identify the FHRs using independent means, such as a fetoscope, stethoscope, or Pinard stethoscope.
- The blue transducer Finder LED lets you identify at a glance which transducer is monitoring which heart rate channel.
- The fetal sensor socket to which a transducer is connected is identified by the transducer position indicator in the blue setup menu header: for FM20/30; for FM40/50.
- The trace recorded for the FHR3 is thicker (darker) than that recorded for FHR1, which is thicker than that for FHR2. This ensures that the three heart rates are easily distinguishable. The thickness of the recorded trace can be changed in Configuration Mode.

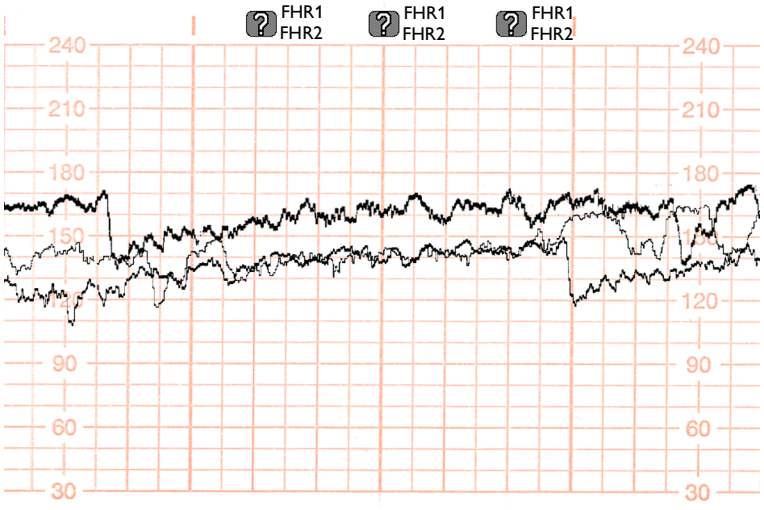
- Remember that only one fetal heartbeat can be heard from the loudspeaker at any time. The audio source symbol shows you which fetus you are listening to. To hear the another fetal heartbeat, select the fetal heart rate sound for this channel (see “Selecting Fetal Heart Sound” on page 72).
- Monitor maternal pulse to avoid mistaking maternal heart rate for FHR.
- Make sure you are recording the best possible signals by referring to the signal quality indicators and repositioning the transducers if necessary.

Monitoring Triplets

To monitor triple FHRs you need three ultrasound transducers. Follow the procedures described in Chapter 8, “Monitoring FHR and FMP Using Ultrasound” and in Chapter 9, “Monitoring Twin FHRs”. The blue transducer Finder LED lets you identify at a glance which transducer is monitoring which heart rate channel.

Cross-Channel Verification

If the monitored heart rates (from a fetal or maternal source) coincide at any time (that is, if the same heart rate is being monitored by more than one transducer), this is detected via the monitor’s cross-channel verification feature, and is repeatedly printed on the trace paper after about 30 seconds. Check the trace and reposition one or more of the transducers, if necessary, to detect all FHRs correctly.



Separating FHR Traces

To help you to interpret traces with similar baselines, you can separate the baselines by an offset of 20 bpm by switching trace separation on. For details of the offset, see “Determining the Separation Order” on page 81.

Switching Trace Separation On and Off

1 Connect three ultrasound transducers to the monitor to measure FHR.

2 See “Switching Trace Separation On and Off” on page 80 for details of how to switch trace separation on or off.

When Trace Separation is On

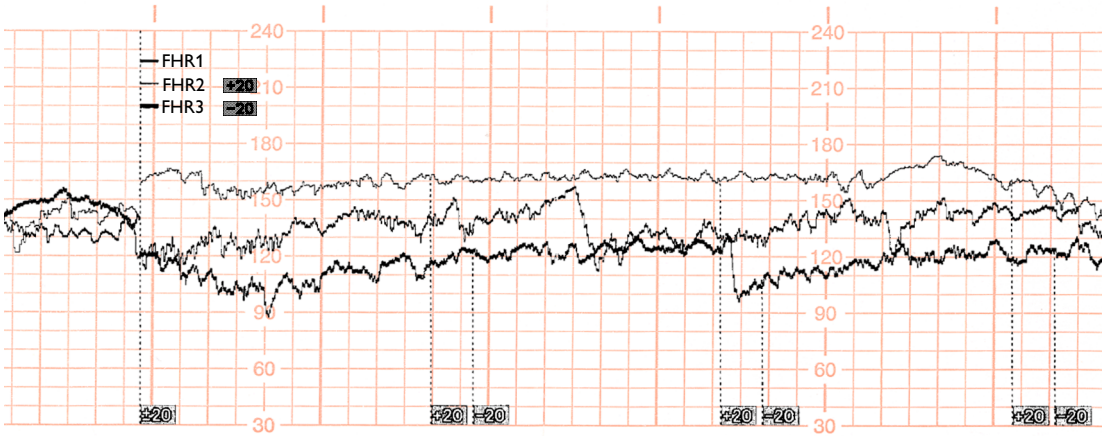
When trace separation is turned on, the recorder prints a dotted line labelled with the three FHRs at the top, and ±20 at the bottom. Examples of the two methods (Standard, Classic) for determining the trace separation order are provided here.

‘Standard’ Separation Order

To make differentiating the traces easier, the trace for FHR2 is offset by +20 bpm, and the trace for FHR3 is offset by -20 bpm. In other words, the trace for FHR2 is recorded 20 bpm higher than it really is, while the trace for FHR3 is recorded 20 bpm lower than it really is. The trace for FHR1 is never shifted.

- The recorder prints a dotted line labelled +20 across the FHR scale, to identify the trace for FHR2.
- The recorder prints a dotted line labelled –20 across the FHR scale, to identify the trace for FHR3.
- The FHR trace is labeled +20 and –20 every 5cm.
- The label for FHR2 is annotated with +20 and the FHR3 label is annotated with –20.

The following trace shows triplets with **`Trace Separation`** on, and using **`Standard`** separation order.



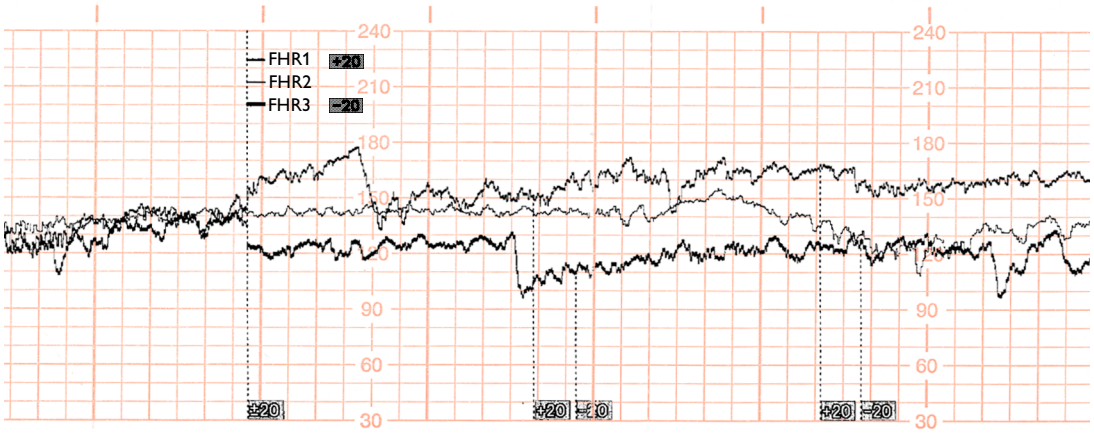
The traces for FHR2 and FHR3 are offset. The numerical FHR values displayed on the monitor remain unchanged. Subtract 20 from the recorded trace for FHR2 to obtain the true FHR2. For example, if the recorded trace shows 160, then the true FHR is 140. Similarly, add 20 to the recorded trace for FHR3 to obtain the true FHR3.

'Classic' Separation Order

To make differentiating the traces easier, the trace for FHR1 is offset by +20 bpm, and the trace for FHR3 is offset by -20 bpm. In other words, the trace for FHR1 is recorded 20 bpm higher than it really is, while the trace for FHR3 is recorded 20 bpm lower than it really is. The trace for FHR2 is never shifted.

- The recorder prints a dotted line labelled +20 across the FHR scale, to identify the trace for FHR1.
- The recorder prints a dotted line labelled –20 across the FHR scale, to identify the trace for FHR3.
- The FHR trace is labeled +20 and –20 every 5cm.
- The label for FHR1 is annotated with +20 and the FHR3 label is annotated with –20.

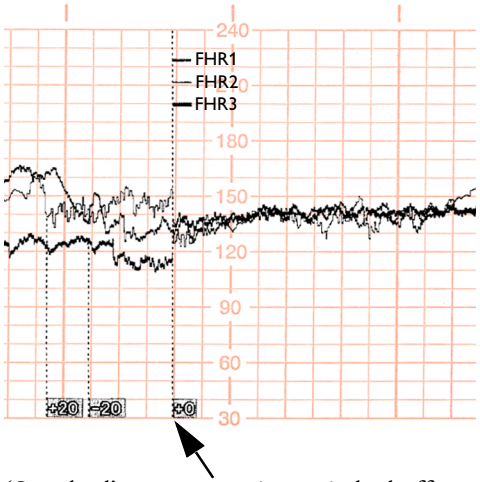
The following trace shows triplets with **`Trace Separation`** on, and using **`Classic`** separation order.



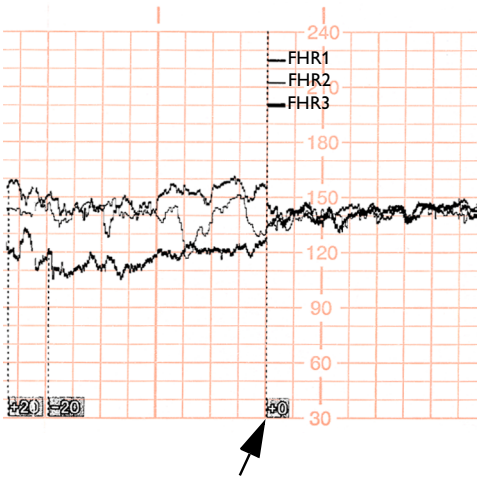
The traces for FHR1 and FHR3 are offset. The numerical FHR values displayed on the monitor remain unchanged. Subtract 20 from the recorded trace for FHR1 to obtain the true FHR1. For example, if the recorded trace shows 160, then the true FHR is 140. Similarly, add 20 to the recorded trace for FHR3 to obtain the true FHR3.

When Trace Separation is Off

To indicate that trace separation is switched off, a dotted line labeled +0 prints across the FHR scale.



'Standard' trace separation switched off here



'Classic' trace separation switched off here

Troubleshooting

Common problems that may occur when monitoring FHR using ultrasound are listed in the chapter "Monitoring FHR and FMP Using Ultrasound".

The following problem may occur when monitoring triplets.

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
is printed repeatedly.	More than one transducer is recording the same FHR, or a fetal transducer records the same heart rate as the MHR.	Reposition one or more ultrasound transducer, as appropriate.

12

Monitoring Uterine Activity Externally

You can measure uterine activity externally using a Toco transducer. You can also use a Toco+ transducer for the same purpose, although it also has wider (ECG or IUP) capabilities.

The external Toco transducer measures the frequency, duration and relative strength of contractions, but not their absolute intensity. Amplitude and sensitivity depend on various factors such as the position of the transducer, the belt tension and the size of the patient.

What You Need

	Toco or Toco+ transducer
	Abdominal Belt (disposable shown)

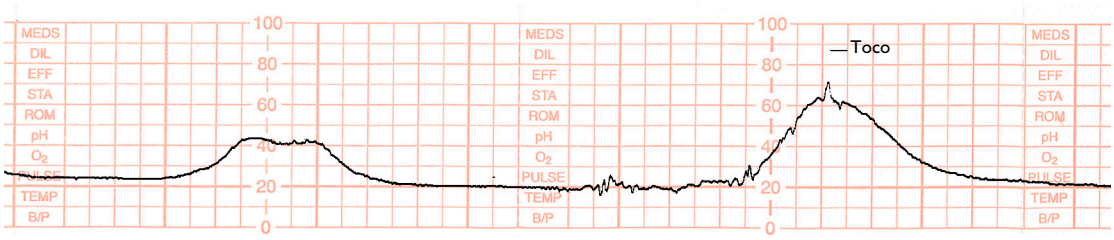
External Toco Monitoring

Prepare for Toco monitoring using the list below. The standard procedures in use in your facility determine the sequence of actions.

- Fasten the abdominal transducer belt around the patient.

- Connect the Toco transducer to a free socket on the monitor. The Toco baseline is automatically reset. The Toco display shows 20. “Toco”, indicating external uterine measurement, is printed on the trace at intervals.
- Place the transducer on the patient’s fundus to ensure the optimum recording of uterine activity.
- Reset the Toco baseline as necessary (see “Resetting the Toco Baseline” below), but not during a contraction.

The following example trace shows two contractions.



Resetting the Toco Baseline

Press the **Toco Baseline** SmartKey. This resets the Toco baseline to 20 on the display and trace.

Automatic Baseline Adjustment

If the Toco value is negative for more that five seconds, the Toco baseline is automatically reset to 0 units.

Toco Sensitivity

If the Toco sensitivity is too high, and the Toco trace exceeds the paper scale, you can reduce the Toco sensitivity to 50%. The default setting is 100%.

To change the Toco sensitivity:

1 Enter the **Setup Toco** menu.

2 Select **Toco Gain** to toggle between **100%** and **50%**.

Troubleshooting

External (Toco) Monitoring		
Problem	**Possible Causes**	**Solutions**
Quality of the trace deteriorates or the Toco baseline varies.	The belt is incorrectly fastened and is too slack or too tight or the belt has lost its elasticity.	The belt must be tight enough to ensure good contact between the patient's skin and the entire surface of the transducer without causing discomfort. Ensure you are using the correct belt. Adjust it as necessary.
	Fetal movement.	Check the belt is correctly fastened (see above) and adjust as necessary. Reposition the transducer and reset the Toco baseline if necessary.
	Maternal respiration superimposed on trace.	Check belt is not too loose.
	Maternal movement/change of position.	Following maternal movement, reset Toco baseline.
Toco sensitivity is too high (above 100 units). Toco trace is exceeding the paper scale.	Physical transmission of pressure from the uterus to the sensor is much higher than the average value.	Ensure a good contact between the patient's skin and the entire surface of the transducer. Reposition transducer if necessary.
		Ensure the belt is not too loose. The belt must be tight enough to ensure good contact between the patient's skin and the entire surface of the transducer without causing discomfort. Ensure you are using the correct belt. Adjust it as necessary.
		Select 50% Toco sensitivity.
TOCO EQUIP MALF INOP is displayed.		See the chapter "Patient Alarms and INOPs".
TOCO UNPLUGGED INOP is displayed.		
If you suspect the signal from the transducer.		Test the Transducer (see "Testing Toco Transducers" below).

Testing Toco Transducers

If any of the following tests fail, repeat the test using another transducer. If the second transducer passes the tests, confirming that the first transducer is defective, contact your service personnel.

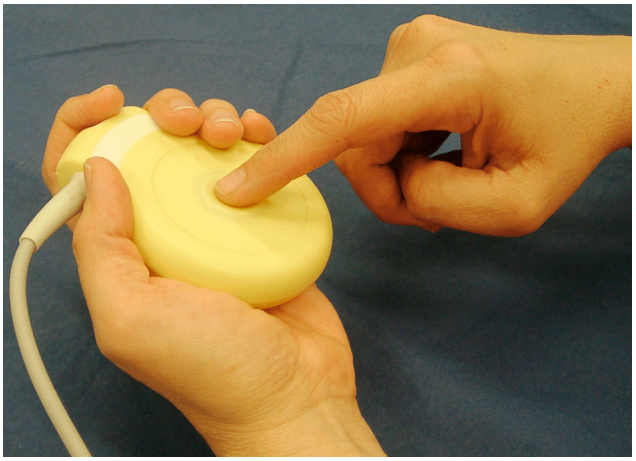
If the second transducer also fails the tests, contact your Philips Service Engineer or Response Center.

To test a Toco transducer:

1 Switch on the monitor and the recorder.

2 Connect the transducer to the fetal monitor.

3 Gently apply pressure to the pick-up button.



4 Check that the value on the display and paper shows this change in pressure.

13

Monitoring Uterine Activity Internally

FM30/50

You can monitor intrauterine pressure (IUP) using an intrauterine catheter together with a patient module or a Toco+ transducer, after rupture of the membranes and the cervix is sufficiently dilated.

What You Need

Illustration ① shows the complete connection chain from the IUP catheter to the fetal monitor using the patient module:

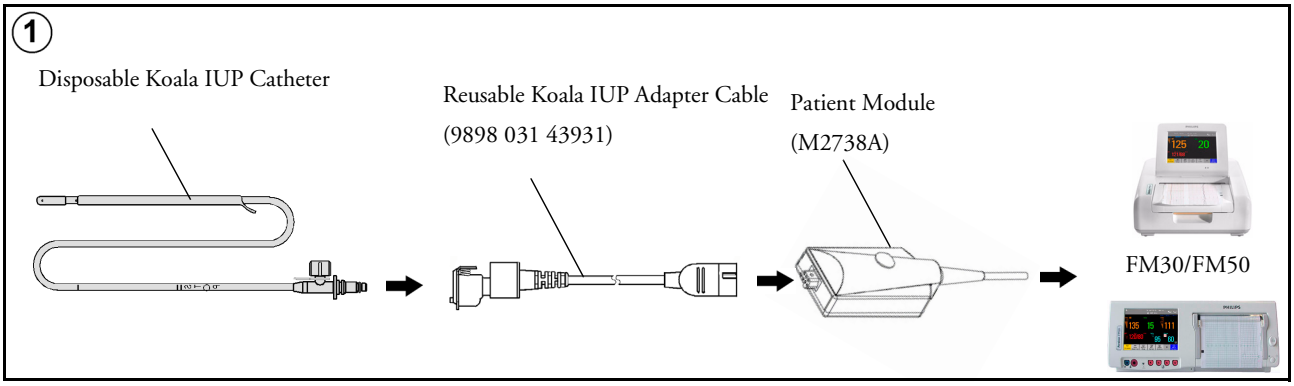
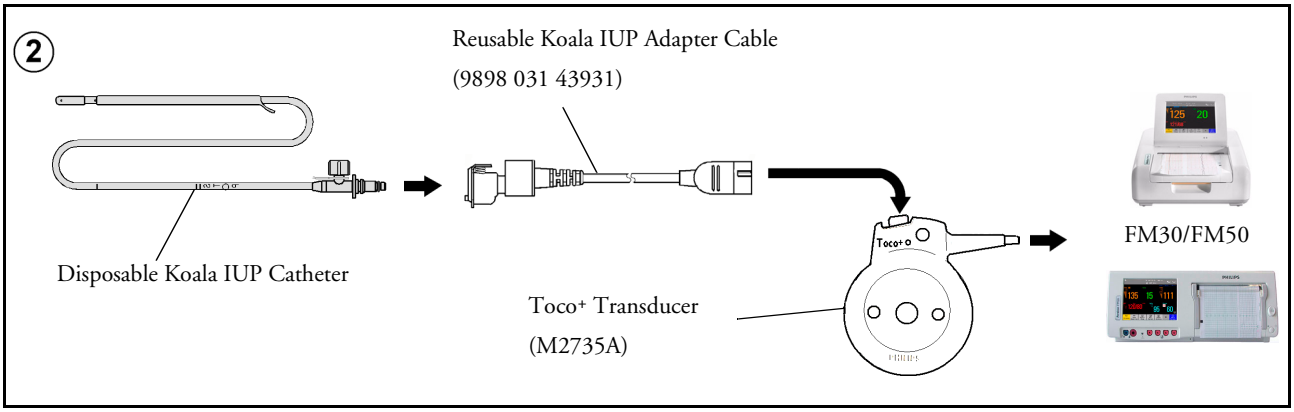


Illustration ② shows the complete connection chain from the IUP catheter to the fetal monitor using the Toco+ transducer:



Internal (IUP) Monitoring

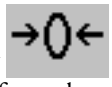
Read the instructions that accompany the intrauterine catheter and the adapter cable before you start monitoring. Zero the monitor when instructed.

WARNING Do not catheterize if placenta previa is diagnosed or if uterine bleeding from an undetermined source is present.

Prepare for IUP monitoring using the list below. The standard procedures in use in your facility determine the sequence of actions.

- Perform a complete clinical evaluation.
- Catheterize after membrane rupture. Insert the catheter according to its accompanying instructions.
- Connect the catheter to the socket on the patient module.
- Connect the patient module to a free socket on the monitor. The monitor is automatically zeroed. The IUP display shows 0. “IUP”, indicating internal measurement, is printed at intervals on the trace.
- Zero the monitor (see “Zeroing the Monitor”).
- If you suspect the catheter is not responding appropriately, flush as directed in the catheter's instructions for use. A pressure spike appears on the trace if you flush after connecting the transducer to the monitor.

Zeroing the Monitor

Zero the monitor by selecting the **Zero IUP** SmartKey  or selecting **Zero IUP** in the Setup IUP menu. This resets the display and trace to 0. If you do not zero the monitor properly, the pressure trace may exceed the paper scaling. While zeroing the IUP measurement, ensure that the transducer is at the same level as the maternal xiphoid (lower end of the sternum).

Selecting the IUP Scale

You can select between mmHg (default) and kPa for the IUP scale.

1 Enter the **Setup IUP** menu.

2 Press **IUP scale** to toggle between **mmHg** and **kPa**.

Troubleshooting

Internal (IUP) Monitoring		
Problem	**Possible Causes**	**Solutions**
No change in pressure during contraction.	Dry environment or possible extra-ovular placement of sensor tip.	Flush with sterile solution or reposition sensor.
Only pressure peaks can be seen (baseline not visible).	Zero adjustment is incorrect.	Zero the system.
Trace is a straight line.	Transducer is defective.	Remove and touch the catheter. If the trace does not show up and down movements, use a new transducer.
	Catheter blocked.	Flush with sterile solution.
Trace is superimposed with noise.	End of catheter is in the uterine wall.	Retract the catheter a little and flush with sterile solution.
IUP EQUIP MALF INOP is displayed.		See the chapter “Patient Alarms and INOPs”.
IUP UNPLUGGED INOP is displayed.		

14

Monitoring FHR Using DECG

FM30/50

This chapter describes how to monitor a single fetal heart rate via direct ECG (DECG), using a spiral fetal scalp electrode in the intrapartum period.

Read and adhere to the instructions that accompany the fetal scalp electrode, the DECG adapter cable, and the attachment electrode. Pay attention to all the contraindications, warnings, and for the DECG adapter cable, the cleaning and disinfection procedures.

Before starting to monitor, first define the fetal position, and ensure that it is suitable for DECG monitoring.

Misidentification of MHR as FHR

Confirm fetal life before monitoring, and continue to confirm that the fetus is the signal source for the FHR during monitoring. Here are two examples where the MHR can be misidentified as the FHR when using a fetal scalp electrode:

- Electrical impulses from the maternal heart can sometimes be transmitted to the fetal monitor through a recently deceased fetus via the spiral scalp electrode, appearing to be a fetal signal source.
- The recorded MHR, and any artifact, can be misinterpreted as a FHR especially when it is over 100 bpm.

To reduce the possibility of mistaking the MHR for FHR, it is recommended that you monitor both maternal and fetal heart rates (see Chapter 17, “Monitoring Maternal Heart / Pulse Rate”). The monitor’s cross-channel verification (CCV) facility can help by automatically detecting when the same heart rate is being recorded by different transducers.

What You Need

You can measure fetal DECG using the equipment combinations shown in the following illustrations.

WARNING NEVER attempt to connect the fetal scalp electrode to anything other than the correct DECG adapter cable.

Illustration ① shows the complete connection chain from the fetal scalp electrode to the fetal monitor using the Toco+ transducer.

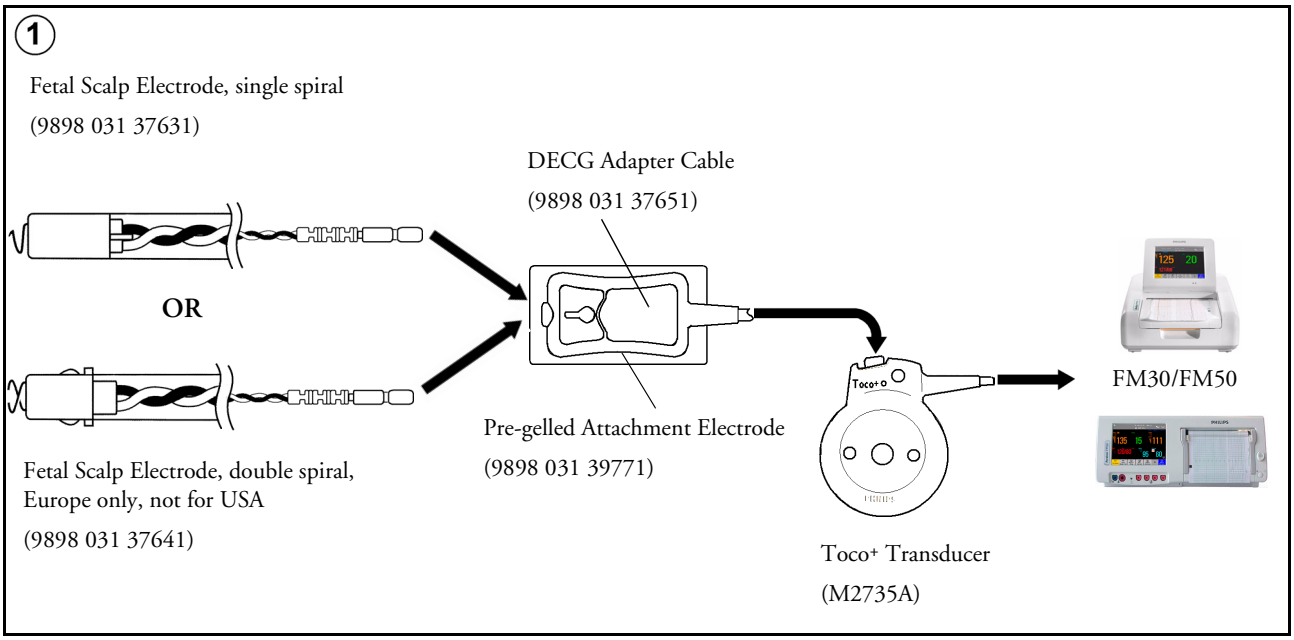
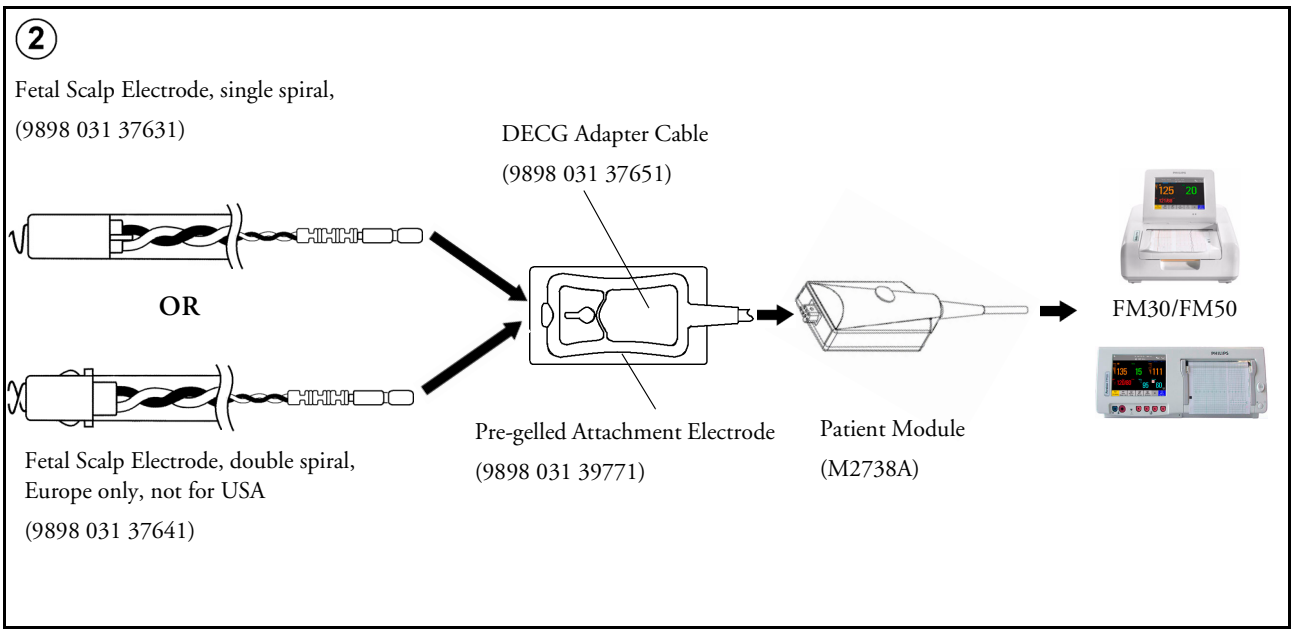


Illustration ② shows the equivalent chain using the patient module.



Making Connections

WARNING Follow the instructions supplied with each of the monitoring accessories you are using.

Prepare for DECG monitoring using the list below. The standard procedures in use in your facility determine the sequence of actions.

- If changing monitoring mode from US to DECG, first disconnect the US transducer.
- Depending on the equipment you are using, ensure that *either* the Toco+ transducer *or* the patient module is connected to the fetal monitor.
- Attach the fetal scalp electrode to the fetus, following the instructions supplied with the fetal scalp electrode.
- Attach a pre-gelled attachment electrode to the DECG adapter cable, following the instructions supplied with the DECG adapter cable.
- Fix the attachment electrode to the mother's thigh, following the instructions supplied with the attachment electrode.
- Depending on the equipment you are using, connect the red connector plug on the DECG adapter cable to the red connector on *either* the Toco+ transducer *or* the patient module.
- Connect the fetal scalp electrode to the DECG adapter cable.

You are now ready to begin monitoring DECG.

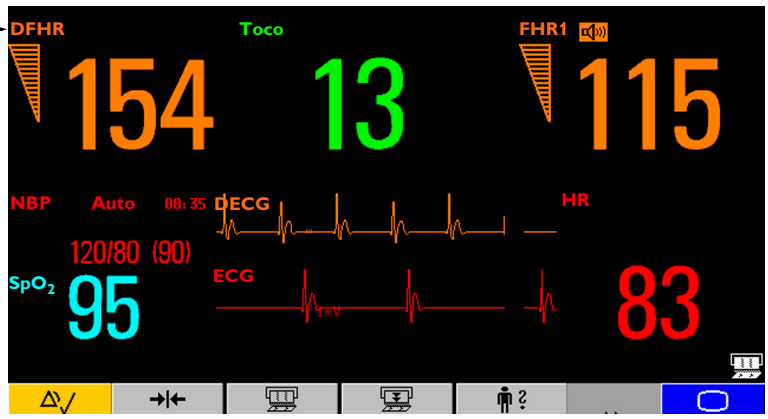
Monitoring DECG

To simultaneously measure DECG and MECG, you need, for instance, a Toco+ transducer for DECG, and a patient module for MECG (see Chapter 17, "Monitoring Maternal Heart / Pulse Rate"). Alternatively, you can monitor the maternal pulse rate via pulse oximetry (see "Pulse Rate from SpO2" on page 120).

1 Switch on the recorder.

2 The heart rate monitored via DECG is labelled "DFHR" on the screen. The measurement from DECG always occupies the top left of the numerics screen. If configured, the DECG wave is displayed automatically on the screen, labeled DECG. If MECG is being monitored, both waves are displayed, with the DECG wave above the MECG wave. The MECG wave is labeled "ECG".

DFHR always occupies the top left of the numerics screen



3 Check the artifact suppression setting and change it if necessary (see “Suppressing Artifacts” on page 104).

WARNING Periodically compare the mother’s pulse with the signal coming from the monitor’s loudspeaker to ensure that you are monitoring fetal heart rate. If the MHR coincides with the FHR, do not misinterpret the MHR as the FHR (see also “Confirm Fetal Life Before Using the Monitor” on page 2). When you monitor MHR simultaneously with FHR, cross-channel verification (CCV) warns you of this possibility.

Suppressing Artifacts

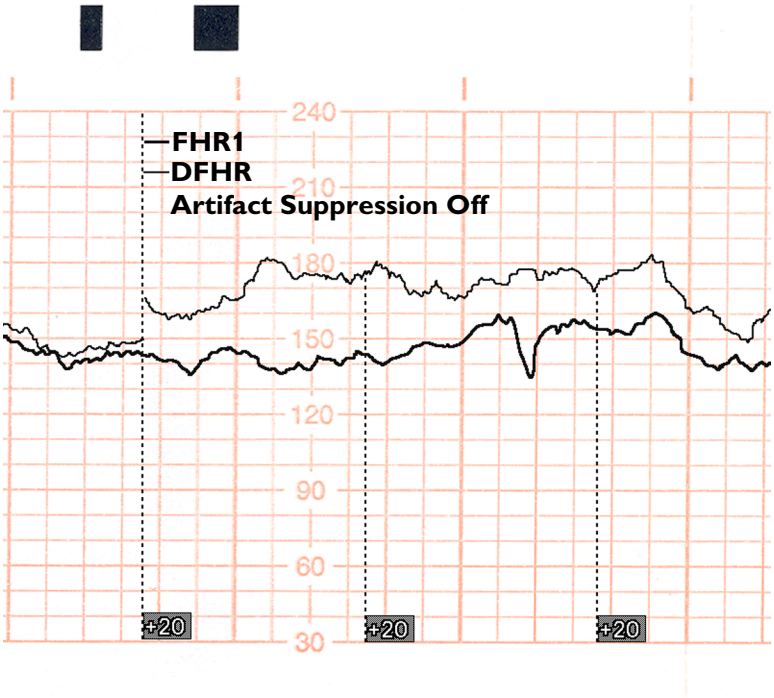
When the monitor’s artifact suppression is on, artifacts, however caused, are not recorded. Fetal arrhythmia will also be suppressed. **If you suspect fetal arrhythmia, switch artifact suppression off.** When artifact suppression is off, all recorded fetal heartbeats within the specified range are shown. The default setting is **`On`** (artifacts are suppressed).

To change the setting:

1 Enter the **Setup DFHR** menu.

2 Select **`ArtifactSuppress`** to toggle between artifact suppression **`On`** (artifacts are suppressed) and **`Off`** (no artifact suppression, use this setting if you suspect fetal arrhythmia).

When artifact suppression is off, “Artifact Suppression Off” is annotated on the trace recording.



Printing the Waveform

You can print the DECG wave onto the trace paper. Please refer to “Printing the ECG Waveform” on page 123.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Causes	Solutions
DECG LEADS OFF displayed. Numeric is displayed with a - ? - ; INOP tone. See also Chapter 5, “Patient Alarms and INOPs”.	Spiral electrode detached at connector.	Reconnect the fetal scalp electrode.
	Poor or no contact between leg attachment electrode and mother.	Check all connections. Disconnect and reconnect the connector several times.
	No contact between the DECG adapter cable and the leg attachment electrode.	
	No contact between the fetal scalp electrode connector and the DECG adapter cable.	Check all connections. Disconnect and reconnect the connector several times. If problem persists, use a new fetal scalp electrode.
Erratic trace. Erratic display.	No ECG signal.	Check for fetal demise.
		Use a new fetal scalp electrode if necessary.
	Poor contact between the reference electrode and the mother.	Use a new fetal scalp electrode if necessary.

Problem	Possible Causes	Solutions
Signal quality indicator continuously shows a poor signal.	Fetal arrhythmia.	Ensure artifact suppression is off.
DECG EQUIP MALF displayed.		See the chapter "Patient Alarms and INOPs".
DECG UNPLUGGED displayed.		
DECG SIGNAL LOSS displayed.		

Testing DECG Mode

Refer to the monitor's *Service Guide*.

15

Monitoring Noninvasive Blood Pressure

This monitor uses the oscillometric method for the optional noninvasive blood pressure measurement. In adult mode, the blood pressure measurements determined with this device comply with the American National Standard for Electronic or Automated Sphygmomanometers (ANSI/AAMI SP10-1992) in relation to mean error and standard deviation, when compared to intra-arterial or auscultatory measurements (depending on the configuration) in a representative patient population. For the auscultatory reference, the fifth Korotkoff sound was used to determine the diastolic pressure.

A physician must determine the clinical significance of the measurement information.

Introducing the Oscillometric Noninvasive Blood Pressure Measurement

Oscillometric devices measure the amplitude of pressure changes in the occluding cuff as the cuff deflates from above systolic pressure. The amplitude suddenly increases as the pulse breaks through the occlusion in the artery. As the cuff pressure decreases further, the pulsations increase in amplitude, reach a maximum (which approximates to the mean pressure), and then diminish.

Studies show that, especially in critical cases (arrhythmia, vasoconstriction, hypertension, shock), oscillometric devices are more accurate and consistent than devices using other noninvasive measuring techniques.

WARNING **Intravenous infusion**: Do not use the cuff on a limb with an intravenous infusion or arterial catheter in place. This could cause tissue damage around the catheter when the infusion is slowed or blocked during cuff inflation.

Skin Damage: Do not measure noninvasive blood pressure on patients with sickle-cell disease or any condition where skin damage has occurred or is expected.

Unattended measurement: Use clinical judgement to decide whether to perform frequent unattended blood pressure measurements on patients with severe blood clotting disorders because of the risk of hematoma in the limb fitted with the cuff.

CAUTION If you spill liquid onto the equipment or accessories, particularly if there is a chance that it can get inside the tubing or the monitor, contact your service personnel.

Measurement Limitations

Measurements are impossible with heart rate extremes of less than 40 bpm or greater than 300 bpm, or if the patient is on a heart-lung machine.

The measurement may be inaccurate or impossible:

- with excessive and continuous patient movement such as during contractions
- if a regular arterial pressure pulse is hard to detect
- with cardiac arrhythmias
- with rapid blood pressure changes
- with severe shock or hypothermia that reduces blood flow to the peripheries
- with obesity, where a thick layer of fat surrounding a limb dampens the oscillations coming from the artery
- on an edematous extremity.

Measurement Methods

There are two measurement methods:

- **Manual** - measurement on demand. Results are displayed for up to one hour.
- **Auto** - continually repeated measurements (between one and 120 minute adjustable interval). You can make a manual measurement between two measurements in Auto mode.

Reference Method

The measurement reference method can be Auscultatory (manual cuff) or Invasive (intra-arterial). For further information, see the Application Note supplied on the monitor documentation CD-ROM.

To check the current setting, select **Main Setup** -> **Measurements** -> **NBP**, and check whether the **Reference** setting is set to **Auscultatory** or **Invasive**. This setting can be changed in Configuration Mode.

Preparing to Measure Noninvasive Blood Pressure

If possible, avoid taking measurements during contractions because the measurement may be unreliable and may cause additional stress for the patient.

1 Connect the cuff to the air tubing.

2 Plug the air tubing into the red connector marked . Avoid compression or restriction of pressure tubes. Air must pass unrestricted through the tubing.

3 Make sure that you are using a Philips-approved correct sized cuff and that the bladder inside the cover is not folded or twisted.

A wrong cuff size, and a folded or twisted bladder, can cause inaccurate measurements. The width of the cuff should be in the range from 37% to 47% of the limb circumference. The inflatable part of the cuff should be long enough to encircle at least 80% of the limb.

4 Apply the cuff to a limb at the same level as the patient's heart. If it is not, you must use the measurement correction formula to correct the measurement.

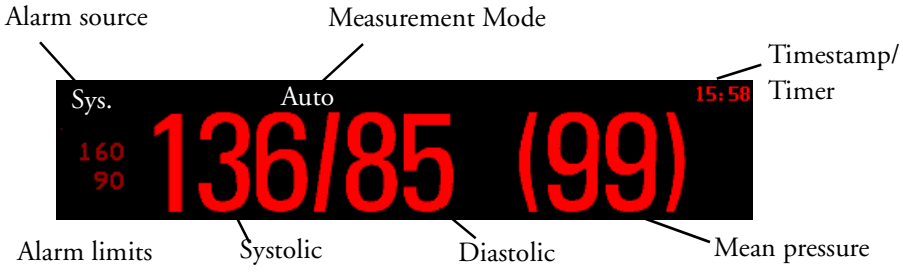
The marking on the cuff must match the artery location. Do not wrap the cuff too tightly around the limb. It may cause discoloration, and ischemia of the extremities. Inspect the application site regularly to ensure skin quality and inspect the extremity of the cuffed limb for normal color, warmth and sensitivity. If the skin quality changes, or if the extremity circulation is being affected, move the cuff to another site or stop the blood pressure measurements immediately. Check more frequently when making automatic measurements.

Correcting the Measurement if Limb is not at Heart Level

To correct the measurement if the limb is not at heart level, to the displayed value

add 0.75mmHg (0.10kPa) for each centimeter higher or	deduct 0.75mmHg (0.10kPa) for each centimeter lower or
add 1.9mmHg (0.25kPa) for each inch higher.	deduct 1.9mmHg (0.25kPa) for each inch lower.

Understanding the Numerics



Depending on the numeric size, not all elements may be visible. Your monitor may be configured to display only the systolic and diastolic values.

Alarm Sources if you have parallel alarm sources, the sources are displayed instead of the alarm limits.

Noninvasive blood pressure Timestamp depending on the configured **`NBP Time`** setting, the time shown beside the numeric can be:

– **`Meas Time`**: the time of the most recent measurement, or

– **`Next Meas`**: the time until the next measurement in an automatic series, displayed with a graphic representation of the remaining time, as shown here.

During measurements the cuff pressure is displayed instead of the units and the repeat time. An early systolic value gives you a preliminary indication of the systolic blood pressure during measurement.

Starting and Stopping Measurements

Use the Setup menu or the SmartKeys to start and stop measurements.

Action to be performed	Setup menu	SmartKeys
Start/Stop manual measurement **Start Auto series** **Stop current automatic measurement**	`Start/Stop`	
Start manual measurement **Start Auto series**	-	
Stop manual measurement **Stop current automatic measurement**	-	
Stop automatic, or manual measurement AND series	`Stop All`	

Enabling Automatic Mode and Setting Repetition Time

1 In the **`Setup NBP`** menu, select **`Auto/Man`**.

2 Toggle between **`Auto/Man`**, if necessary, to pick the measurement method.

3 If making an automatic measurement, select **`Repeat Time`** or press the **`Repeat Time`** SmartKey and set the time interval between two measurements.

NOTE Be aware that a combination of a recorder speed of less than 3 cm/min and a repetition time of less than five minutes can result in not all noninvasive blood pressure measurements being recorded on the fetal trace. For example, if the recorder speed is set to 1 cm/min and the repetition time is set to 2 minutes, due to the low speed setting, the recorder will only be able to record every other noninvasive blood pressure measurement. This affects only the local fetal trace recording, and all measurements are displayed as normal on the monitor's screen.

Choosing the Alarm Source

You can monitor for alarm conditions in systolic, diastolic and mean pressure, either singly or in parallel. Only one alarm is given, with the priority of mean, systolic, diastolic.

Note that in the case of a mean-only measurement, the monitor automatically applies the mean alarm limits to this measurement, irrespective of how the current alarm source is configured. Check that the mean alarm limits are appropriate for the patient, particularly if not using mean as the alarm source.

In the **`Setup NBP`** menu, select **`Alarms from`** and choose from:

Menu option	Pressure value monitored
Sys.	systolic
Dia.	diastolic
Mean	mean
Sys&Dia	systolic and diastolic in parallel
Dia&Mean	diastolic and mean in parallel
Sys&Mean	systolic and mean in parallel
S&D&M	all three pressures in parallel

Assisting Venous Puncture

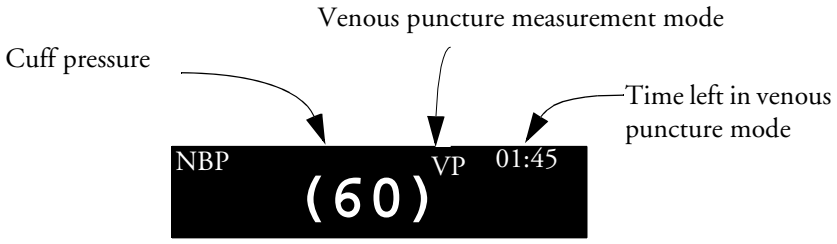
You can use the cuff to cause sub-diastolic pressure. The cuff deflates automatically after a set time if you do not deflate it.

1 In the **Setup NBP** menu select **VeniPuncture**.

2 Puncture vein and draw blood sample.

3 Reselect **VeniPuncture** to deflate the cuff.

During measurement, the display shows the inflation pressure of the cuff and the remaining time in venous puncture mode.



Calibration

The measurement is not user-calibrated. Cuff-pressure transducers must be verified and calibrated, if necessary, at least once every two years by a qualified service professional. See the *Service Guide* for details.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Causes	Solutions
Cuff will not inflate.	Monitor is in service or config mode.	
	Technical defect.	Call service.
	Cuff tubing not connected.	Connect cuff tubing.

Problem	Possible Causes	Solutions
High or low values measured (against clinical expectations).	Contraction occurring.	Wait until contraction has finished.
	Patient talking before or during measurement.	Allow patient to rest quietly, then try again after three to five minutes.
	Incorrect cuff size or cuff not at heart level.	Check cuff size, level, and position.
	Noninvasive blood pressure reference method set incorrectly.	Check the reference method configured (auscultatory or intra-arterial) and correct if necessary in config mode.
Displays zeroes for systolic and diastolic values. Measurement automatically repeats.	Severe vasoconstriction at cuff site.	Move cuff to another limb, check for shock, or verify blood pressure using another method.
	Erratic blood pressure fluctuations due to arrhythmias or rapid-acting drugs or contractions.	Try again, if unsuccessful, verify blood pressure using another method. Wait until contraction has finished.
	Excessive patient movement or convulsions.	Restrain movement or verify blood pressure using another method.
NBP CUFF OVERPRESS INOP is displayed.		See the chapter “Patient Alarms and INOPs”.
NBP EQUIP MALF INOP is displayed.		
NBP INTERRUPTED INOP displayed.		
NBP MEASURE FAILED INOP is displayed.		

16

Monitoring SpO_2

FM30/40/50

The pulse oximetry measurement (SpO_2) is intended for use with maternal patients.

Philips pulse oximetry uses a motion-tolerant signal processing algorithm, based on Fourier artefact suppression technology (FAST). It provides two measurements:

- Oxygen saturation of arterial blood (SpO_2) - percentage of oxygenated hemoglobin in relation to the sum of oxyhemoglobin and deoxyhemoglobin (functional arterial oxygen saturation).
- Pulse rate - detected arterial pulsations per minute. This is derived from the SpO_2 value, and is one of three sources of the maternal heart/pulse rate used for cross-channel verification (see Chapter 17, “Monitoring Maternal Heart / Pulse Rate”).

Selecting an SpO_2 Sensor

See the Accessories and Supplies chapter for a list of sensors, and the patient population and application sites for which they are appropriate.

Familiarize yourself with the instructions for use supplied with your sensor before using it.

CAUTION **Do not use** OxiCliq disposable sensors in a high humidity environment or in the presence of fluids, which may contaminate sensor and electrical connections causing unreliable or intermittent measurements. **Do not use** disposable sensors on patients who have allergic reactions to the adhesive.

Applying the Sensor

1 Follow the SpO_2 sensor’s instructions for use, adhering to all warnings and cautions.

2 Remove colored nail polish from the application site.

3 Apply the sensor to the patient. The application site should match the sensor size so that the sensor can neither fall off, nor apply excessive pressure.

4 Check that the light emitter and the photodetector are directly opposite each other. All light from the emitter must pass through the patient’s tissue.

WARNING **Loose Sensor**: If a sensor is too loose, it might compromise the optical alignment or fall off. If it is too tight, for example because the application site is too large or becomes too large due to edema, excessive pressure may be applied. This can result in venous congestion distal from the application site, leading to interstitial edema, hypoxemia and tissue malnutrition. Skin irritations or lacerations may occur as a result of the sensor being attached to one location for too long. To avoid skin irritations and lacerations, periodically inspect the sensor application site and change the application site at least every four hours.

Venous Pulsation: Do not apply sensor too tightly as this results in venous pulsation which may severely obstruct circulation and lead to inaccurate measurements.

Ambient Temperature: Never apply an SpO_2 sensor at ambient temperatures from above 37 °C because this can cause severe burns after prolonged application.

Extremities to Avoid: Avoid placing the sensor on extremities with an arterial catheter, or intravascular venous infusion line.

Connecting SpO_2 Cables

Connect the sensor cable to the color-coded socket on the monitor. If you are using a disposable sensor, plug the sensor into the adapter cable and connect this to the monitor. Connect reusable sensors directly to the monitor.

CAUTION **Extension cables**: Do not use more than one extension cable (M1941A). Do not use an extension cable with Philips reusable sensors or adapter cables with part numbers ending in -L (indicates “long” cable version).

Electrical Interference: Position the sensor cable and connector away from power cables, to avoid electrical interference.

Measuring SpO_2

During measurement, ensure that the application site:

- has a pulsatile flow.
- has not changed in its thickness (for example, due to edema), causing an improper fit of the sensor.

WARNING

- Inspect the application site every two to three hours to ensure skin quality and correct optical alignment. If the skin quality changes, move the sensor to another site. Change the application site at least every four hours.
- The fetal/maternal monitors are NOT intended for use during defibrillation, electro-surgery, or MRI. Remove all transducers, sensors, and accessories before performing electro-surgery, defibrillation, or MRI, otherwise harm to the patient or the user can result.

CAUTION Injected dyes such as methylene blue, or intravascular dyshemoglobins such as methemoglobin and carboxyhemoglobin may lead to inaccurate measurements.

Interference can be caused by:

- High levels of ambient light. (Hint: cover application site with opaque material.)
- Electromagnetic interference.
- Excessive patient movement and vibration.

Assessing a Suspicious SpO_2 Reading

Traditionally, pulse rate from SpO_2 was compared with heart rate from ECG to confirm the validity of the SpO_2 reading. With newer algorithms, such as FAST-SpO_2, this is no longer a valid criteria because the correct calculation of SpO_2 is not directly linked to the correct detection of each pulse.

When pulse rate is very low, or strong arrhythmia is present, the SpO_2 pulse rate may differ from the heart rate calculated from ECG but this does not indicate an inaccurate SpO_2 value.

Understanding SpO_2 Alarms

This refers to SpO_2 specific alarms. See the Alarms section for general alarm information. SpO_2 offers high and low limit alarms, and a high priority desat alarm. You cannot set the low alarm limit below the desat alarm limit.

CAUTION If you measure SpO_2 on a limb that has an inflated noninvasive blood pressure cuff, a non-pulsatile SpO_2 INOP can occur. If the monitor is configured to suppress this alarm there may be a delay of up to 60 seconds in indicating critical patient status, such as sudden pulse loss or hypoxia.

Alarm Delays

There is a delay between a physiological event at the measurement site and the corresponding alarm at the monitor. This delay has two components:

- The time between the occurrence of the physiological event and when this event is represented by the displayed numerical values. This delay depends on the algorithmic processing and the configured averaging time. The longer the averaging time configured, the longer the time needed until the numerical values reflect the physiological event.
- The time between the displayed numerical values crossing an alarm limit and the alarm indication on the monitor. This delay is the combination of the configured alarm delay time plus the general system delay time (less than three seconds).

Adjusting the SpO_2 Alarm Limits

In the **`Setup SpO2`** menu:

- Select **`High Limit`** then choose the upper alarm limit.
- Select **`Low Limit`** then choose the lower alarm limit.

Adjusting the Desat Limit Alarm

The Desat alarm is a high priority (red) alarm notifying you of potentially life threatening drops in oxygen saturation.

1 In the **Setup SpO_2** menu, select **Desat Limit**.

2 Adjust the limit.

Adjusting the Pulse Alarm Limits

See "Adjusting the Heart Rate / Pulse Alarm Limits" on page 121.

Setting Up Tone Modulation

If tone modulation is on, the QRS tone pitch lowers when the SpO_2 level drops. Remember, the QRS tone is derived from either heart rate or pulse depending on which is currently selected as the active alarm source.

In the **Setup SpO_2** menu, select **Tone Modulation** to toggle between **Yes** (for on) and **No** (for off).

Tone modulation is licensed under US patent US 4,653,498 from Nellcor Puritan Bennett Incorporated, a Tyco Healthcare company.

Setting the QRS Volume

In the **Setup SpO_2** menu, select **QRS Volume** and set the appropriate QRS tone volume.

17

Monitoring Maternal Heart / Pulse Rate

You can monitor the maternal heart/pulse rate using one of three sources:

- Maternal heart rate (MHR) via MECG electrodes.
- SpO_2 (pulse rate).
- Noninvasive blood pressure (average pulse rate).

Maternal heart / pulse rates derived from MECG and SpO_2 are **continuous** measurements, and are compared against the FHR for cross-channel verification. Average pulse rate derived from noninvasive blood pressure is an **intermittent** measurement, and is therefore not used for cross-channel verification.

Priority for Maternal Heart / Pulse Rate

- When an MECG transducer is plugged in, "HR" is displayed on the screen, and an MECG trace is printed by the recorder.
- If you are monitoring both the MHR via MECG and SpO_2, the heart rate value via MECG is used because it is more accurate than the pulse rate.
- If you are monitoring SpO_2, but **not** MHR via MECG, the pulse rate is derived from pulse oximetry. If enabled, the pulse numeric is displayed on the screen, and a pulse trace is printed by the recorder.
- If neither MECG nor SpO_2 is being measured, an averaged pulse rate value from the noninvasive blood pressure measurement is shown on the screen, and printed by the recorder on the trace paper. No pulse rate is shown if artifacts are present. No alarms are available.

Cross-Channel Verification

It is recommended that you monitor both the maternal and the fetal heart rates, to reduce the risk of misinterpreting the maternal heart rate for the fetal heart rate. See "Confirm Fetal Life Before Using the Monitor" on page 2, and "Cross-Channel Verification" on page 70.

MHR from MECG Electrodes

You can measure MHR using the equipment combinations shown in the following illustrations.

Illustration ① shows the complete connection chain from the foam electrodes applied to the patient to the fetal monitor using the patient module.

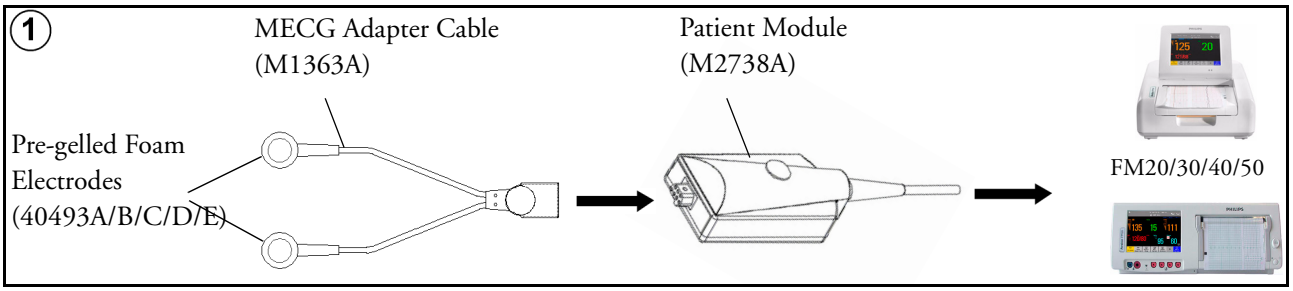
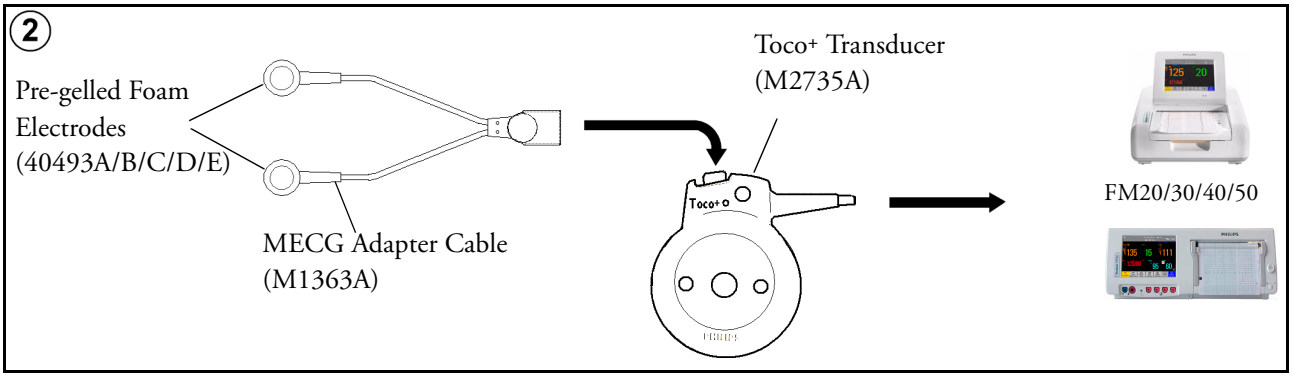


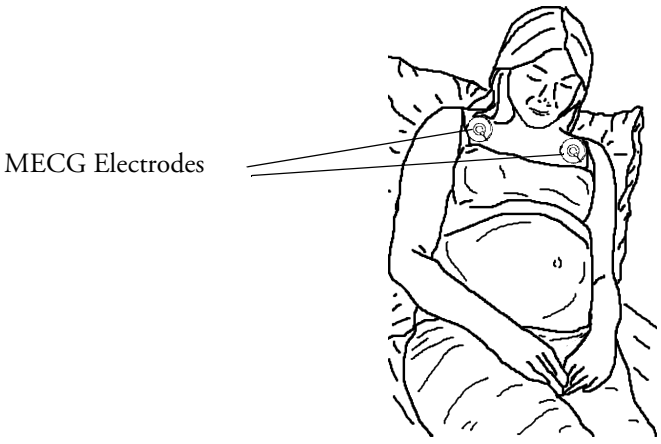
Illustration ② shows the equivalent chain using the Toco+ transducer.



To simultaneously measure DECG and MHR, you use a Toco+ transducer for DECG, and a patient module for MECG (see also Chapter 14, “Monitoring FHR Using DECG”).

Applying Electrodes

To derive the MHR (when you do not want to view the MECG waveform), you can place the electrodes just below the outer end of the clavicle near each shoulder.



For electrode placement to obtain a satisfactory MECG waveform, see the section “Monitoring MECG”.

Making Connections

WARNING **Follow the instructions supplied with each of the monitoring accessories you are using.**

Prepare for monitoring MHR using the list below. The standard procedures in use in your facility determine the sequence of actions.

- Depending on the equipment you are using, ensure that *either* the Patient Module *or* the Toco+ transducer is connected to the fetal monitor.
- Connect a pre-gelled Foam Electrode to each of the two leads on the MECG Adapter Cable.
- Apply the Foam Electrodes to the patient, following the instructions supplied with the Foam Electrodes.
- Depending on the equipment you are using, connect the pink connector plug on the MECG Adapter Cable to the pink connector on *either* the Patient Module *or* the Toco+ transducer.

You are now ready to monitor MHR.

Monitoring MHR

1 Switch on the recorder.

2 The maternal heart rate is labelled “HR” on the screen.

Monitoring MECG

FM30/50

You can monitor maternal ECG (MECG) with the Avalon FM30 and FM50. The MECG waveform, along with the heart rate numeric, is displayed on the screen when you are measuring MECG using a Toco+ transducer or a patient module.

WARNING The fetal/maternal monitors are NOT intended for use during defibrillation, electro-surgery, or MRI. Remove all transducers, sensors, and accessories before performing electro-surgery, defibrillation, or MRI, otherwise harm to the patient or the user can result.

Applying Electrodes

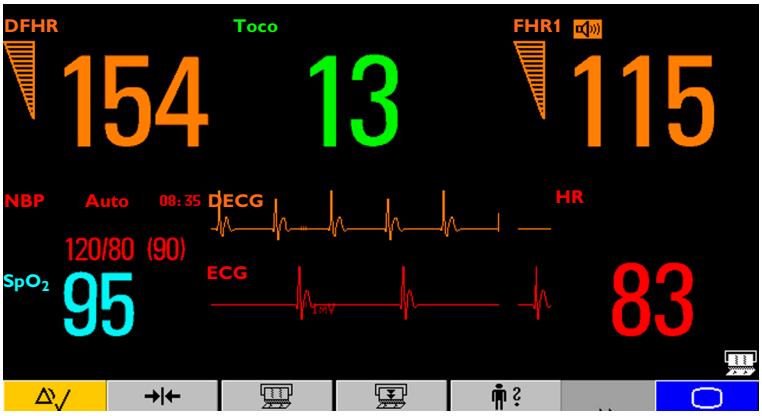
To obtain a satisfactory maternal ECG waveform you **must** use the RA to LL (lead II) position of the standard 5-lead ECG.

1 Place the RA electrode directly below the clavicle and near the right shoulder.

2 Place the LL electrode in left lower abdomen.

Viewing the Waveform on the Screen

The MECG wave is displayed automatically on the screen, labeled “ECG”. If DECG is also being monitored, and the DECG wave is configured to On, both waves are displayed, with the DECG wave above the MECG wave. The DECG wave is labeled “DECG”.



Printing the Waveform

You can print the MECG wave onto the trace paper. Please refer to “Printing the ECG Waveform” on page 123.

Pulse Rate from SpO_2

If you are not monitoring MHR via MECG electrodes, but you are monitoring SpO_2, the maternal pulse rate is derived from the SpO_2 measurement (when **`Pulse (SpO2)`** is set to **`On`** in the Setup Pulse (SpO_2) menu). The pulse numeric is labelled “Pulse” on the screen.

Adjusting the Heart Rate / Pulse Alarm Limits

To adjust the pulse alarm limits:

1 In the Setup SpO_2 menu, select **Pulse(SpO2)**. This opens the Setup Pulse (SpO_2) menu.

2 Ensure **Pulse(SpO2)** is **On**. Select **Pulse (SpO2)** to toggle between **On** and **Off**.

3 Set the pulse alarm limit:

– Select **High Limit** then choose the upper alarm limit for tachycardia from the pop-up list.

– Select **Low Limit** then choose the lower alarm limit for bradycardia from the pop-up list.

Average Pulse Rate from Noninvasive Blood Pressure

WARNING No alarm is possible when noninvasive blood pressure is the source of the pulse rate.

When you are measuring noninvasive blood pressure, the monitor can also calculate the average pulse rate. This occurs in either manual or automatic mode, when neither MECG nor SpO_2 is being measured. The value is displayed on the screen, and printed on the trace. It is not the actual pulse value, but an average pulse rate, taken during the most recent noninvasive blood pressure measurement. The value is updated after each successive measurement. If you need a continuous measurement, you should monitor using MECG or SpO_2.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Causes	Solutions
ECG LEADS OFF displayed. Numeric is displayed with a - ? - for 10 seconds; INOP tone. See also Chapter 5, "Patient Alarms and INOPs".	One or more MECG leads is not attached.	Make sure that all required leads are attached.
	Bad electrical contact.	Check positioning of the electrode, ensuring that none are displaced. Check electrodes and replace if necessary.
	Electrodes defective.	
prints repeatedly	The ultrasound transducer is recording MHR.	Reposition the ultrasound transducer.
ECG EQUIP MALF displayed.		See the chapter "Patient Alarms and INOPs".
ECG UNPLUGGED displayed.		

Testing MECG Mode

Refer to the monitor's *Service Guide*.

18

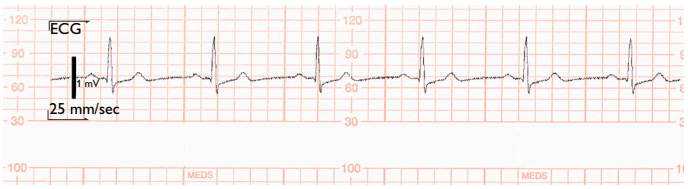
Printing the ECG Waveform

FM30/50

You can print the ECG wave onto the trace paper. If you are monitoring both DECG and MECG, both waves will be printed. The start of the wave recording is annotated above the wave with ECG for maternal ECG, with DECG for direct fetal ECG, and with 25 mm/sec below the wave.

The ECG waveform is printed along the bottom of the heart rate grid, and the three different possibilities look like this:

DECG waveform on its own



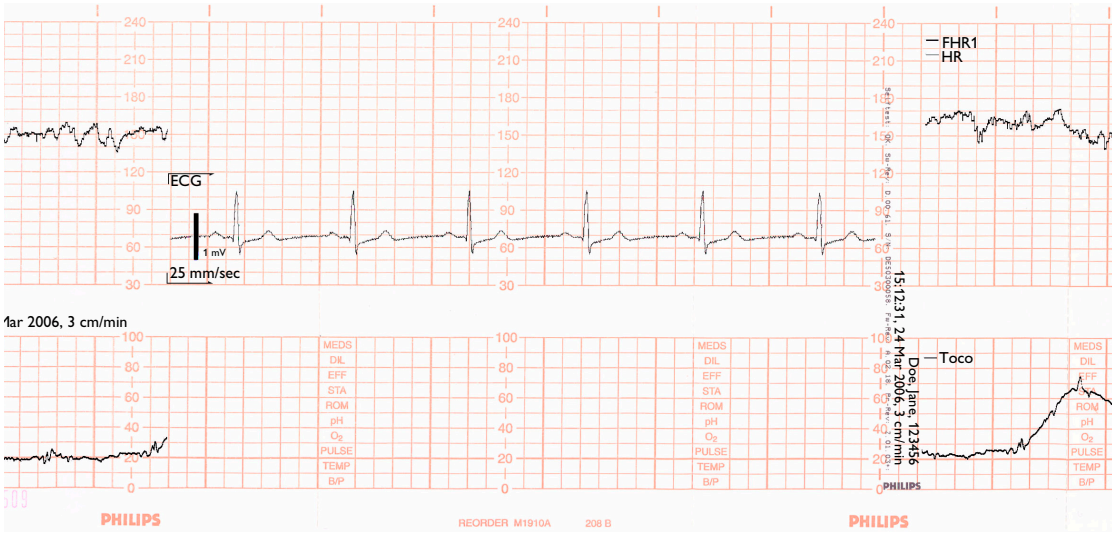
MECG waveform on its own

DECG and MECG waveforms

When the recorder is on, there are two choices for printing the ECG wave:

- **`Separate`:** this recording mode gives you a six-second ECG strip on the fetal trace paper in fast printout mode. As this is a real-time recording, the real-time fetal trace recording is temporarily interrupted while the ECG strip prints. A new trace header is printed out to mark where the real-time fetal trace resumes.

  The following trace shows the MECG waveform:



- **Overlap**: this recording mode gives you a delayed six-second snapshot of the maternal and/or direct fetal ECG for documentation on the fetal strip, but without interrupting the fetal trace. It takes 5 minutes to print this six-second snapshot at a recorder speed of 3 cm/min. It is documented as if it was recorded at 25 mm/s.

  The following trace shows both the DECG and MECG waveforms:

To make your choice:

1 Enter the **Main Setup** menu by selecting the SmartKey .

2 Select **Fetal Recorder** to enter the Fetal Recorder menu.

3 Select **ECG Wave** to toggle between **Separate** and **Overlap**.

To print the ECG wave(s):

Either

Select the **Start ECG** SmartKey

Or

1 Enter the **Main Setup** menu by selecting the SmartKey .

2 Select **Fetal Recorder** to enter the Fetal Recorder menu.

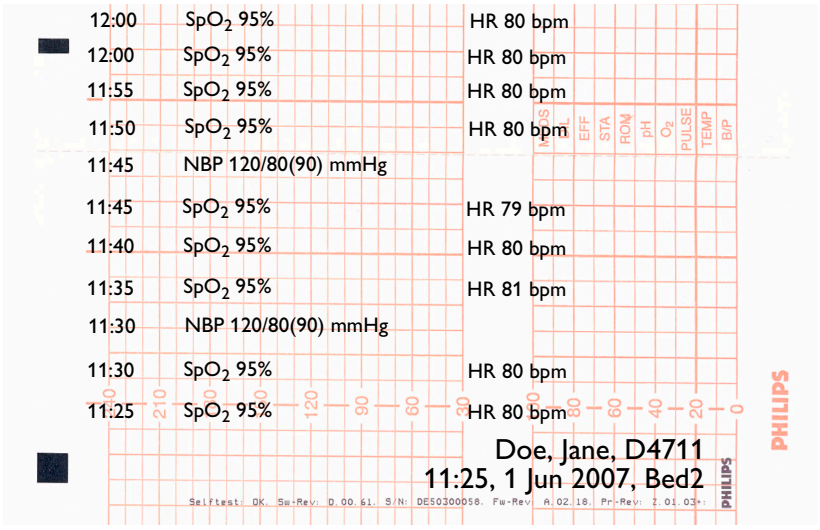
3 Select **Start ECG Wave**.

19

Paper Save Mode for Maternal Measurements

Your monitor's recorder features a Paper Save Mode, where maternal vital signs are recorded using less paper than during a normal trace recording.

When Paper Save Mode is enabled, and if the recorder is stopped, it will start automatically to print data from maternal measurements as they occur, and then stop again to save paper. You enable Paper Save Mode in Configuration Mode (default is off).



- A header is printed first before the measurements are recorded. A new header is also printed when there is a date change at midnight.
- Each NBP measurement is recorded. The time when the measurement **ended** is recorded.
- Other maternal parameters (SpO_2, maternal heart rate or Pulse) are recorded every five minutes. The rules described in the section "Priority for Maternal Heart / Pulse Rate" on page 117 apply.
- Paper Save Mode recording stops if there are no valid maternal measurements for more than one hour, and a message will notify you that there are no active parameters. Paper Save Mode recording will restart automatically when another valid measurement is made.

20

Recovering Data

The monitor stores trace data, including annotations, in its internal backup memory. This allows the monitor to recover trace data that would otherwise be lost under certain circumstances. This trace recovery data can be automatically retrieved and printed in the event of the paper running out, or automatically transmitted to an OB TraceVue system (LAN connection only), allowing continuity of data.

The fetal trace printed from the trace recovery data contains all data from the real-time trace, with the exception of the maternal heart rate, the SpO_2 pulse numeric and the MECG wave.

Note that the data in the memory is cleared when a software upgrade is performed.

CAUTION Only use Philips paper. Using paper other than Philips paper may result in the failure to recover traces.

Recovering Traces on Paper

The monitor is able to recover traces by printing them out at a high speed from the monitor's backup memory. If the monitor runs out of paper, or if the paper drawer is open, the exact time when this happens is annotated in the backup memory. If the **Bridge Paperout** setting is set to **On** (default), when new paper is loaded and the recorder is started, a trace recovery printout of the data recovered from the backup memory is automatically printed out at high speed (up to 20 mm/s), starting from the time noted in the backup memory. This ensures that no data is lost. A minimum of one hour of trace recovery data can be printed out from the backup memory. When the trace recovery printout has finished, the recorder automatically switches back to continue recording the current trace at the normal speed.

Note the following:

- If you press the fetal recorder **Start/Stop** SmartKey during a trace recovery printout (assuming there is no **Check Paper** INOP active), the recording stops, and the next recording following a recorder restart will be a normal, real-time trace.

  If, during a trace recovery printout, you see a **Check Paper** INOP, and then you press the fetal recorder **Start/Stop** SmartKey , the recording stops, and the next time the recorder starts, the trace recovery printout continues from a point just before the **Check Paper** INOP, to ensure continuity of data.

  After switching the monitor off and then back on again, or following a power failure, the time of the last **Check Paper** INOP or paper-out detection is lost, and therefore any trace recovery data in

the backup memory is no longer available to print. The next recording made following a restart of the recorder is a normal, real-time trace.

- The change back to a real-time recording from a trace recovery printout prompts the recording to restart. A new vertical trace header annotation consisting of the time, date and paper speed is printed, letting you see where the trace recovery printout ends, and where the real-time trace continues.
- There can be a gap of up to 30 seconds between the trace recovery printout and the beginning of the real-time trace.

Recovering Traces on an OB TraceVue System

The trace recovery data stored in the monitor's backup memory can also be uploaded at high speed to an OB TraceVue system connected over the LAN interface (OB TraceVue Revision E.00.00 or later).

When the OB TraceVue system reconnects to the fetal monitor and detects that there is trace recovery data in the monitor's backup memory that has not yet been transmitted to the system, this data is transferred at high speed to the system. No user action is required.

The exact length of the recovered trace will vary depending on the amount of trace information, but will cover **at least one hour** of trace data, regardless of how many parameters are being measured.

To recover traces on an OB TraceVue system, the following applies:

- The trace data in the monitor's internal memory must relate to a specific patient in the OB TraceVue system. In other words, there were no discharge events made on the monitor that would change the patient context.
- The patient must have an open episode. No data will be uploaded if the patient is not admitted to OB TraceVue. For this reason, it is not possible to use the monitor to collect patient data offline for later transmission to OB TraceVue.
- Current online trace data is held back until the fast upload is complete.

Recording Stored Data

When the recorder is not already running, you can choose to print trace data from the monitor's memory at any time. You can see a list of all stored traces, showing patient identification and episode time, in the Stored Data Recording window, from which you can choose one entry at a time.

CAUTION So that you can identify which episode (entry in the patient list) refers to which patient, make sure that you admit each patient by name, including other patient identification information, and discharge the patient when you have finished monitoring.

A new episode can be triggered by:

- Discharging a patient
- Powering on the monitor
- Entering Stand-by
- Entering Service Mode

Times when the monitor is switched off, is in Service Mode or in Stand-by are not included, neither are any episodes lasting less than one minute.

The speed of the printout depends on the configured recorder speed and on the amount of trace data available. The fetal trace printed from the trace data contains all data from the real-time trace, with the exception of the maternal heart rate, the SpO_2 pulse numeric and the ECG wave.

Information for scale type, trace separation and recorder speed are not stored in the trace memory, but is applied when the stored recording starts. While the stored recording is printing, all functions are disabled, except that for stopping the recorder.

To start a stored data recording:

Either

Select the **Stored Data Rec** SmartKey .

Or

1 Enter the Main Setup menu using the SmartKey .

2 Select **Fetal Recorder** to open the Fetal Recorder menu.

3 Select **Stored Data Rec** to open the Stored Data Recording window.

Stored Data Recording		
Ripley, Ellen	21 Jun, 13:13	(00:12)
Thorn, Katherine	21 Jun, 12:17	(00:56)
Woodhouse, Rosemary	21 Jun, 11:54	(00:23)
Smith, Carla		(00:31)

4 Select an entry for a patient.

5 Select **All** to print all stored trace data for the selected entry, or select one of the choices on the other pop-up keys to print only a specified portion of the entry (for example, the last 15 minutes of trace data).

All	Last 15 min	Last 30 min	Last 60 min	>>

Last 180 min	Last 100 min	Stop Recordng	>>

The current patient's entry is at the top of the list. In the example above, the oldest entry at the bottom of the list has no start time specified, as part of the data originally stored has been over-written by the current patient's data. The first part of the data, including the information for the start time, is no longer accessible.

It may be that you only see one entry (the current patient's data) in the Stored Data Recording window if that patient was monitored for a period long enough to erase any earlier entries.

If you wish to make a stored data recording for an old entry (that is, not for the current patient), the recorder performs a fast trace printout of the stored data, advances the paper to the next paper fold, then stops.

If you wish to make a stored data recording for the current patient, the recorder performs a fast trace printout of the stored data, and then reverts automatically to recording the real-time trace.

21

Care and Cleaning

Use only the Philips-approved substances and methods listed in this chapter to clean or disinfect your equipment. Warranty does not cover damage caused by using unapproved substances or methods.

Philips makes no claims regarding the efficacy of the listed chemicals or methods as a means for controlling infection. Consult your hospital's Infection Control Officer or Epidemiologist. For comprehensive details on cleaning agents and their efficacy refer to "Guidelines for Prevention of Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis B Virus to Health Care and Public-Safety Workers" issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, February 1989. See also any local policies that apply within your hospital, and country.

General Points

The transducers and patient modules are sensitive instruments. Handle them with care.

Keep your monitor, transducers, patient modules, cables and accessories free of dust and dirt. After cleaning and disinfection, check the equipment carefully. Do not use if you see signs of deterioration or damage. If you need to return any equipment to Philips, **always** decontaminate it first before sending it back in appropriate packaging.

Observe the following general precautions:

- Always follow carefully and retain the instructions that accompany the specific cleaning and disinfecting substances you are using. Always dilute according to the manufacturer's instructions or use lowest possible concentration.
- Do not allow a cleaning or disinfecting agent to leave residues on any of the equipment surfaces. Wipe residues off with a cloth dampened with water, after allowing the appropriate time for the agent to work.
- Do not allow liquid to enter the monitor case.
- Do not immerse the monitor in liquid. Protect it against water sprays or splashes.
- Never use abrasive material (such as steel wool or silver polish).
- Never use bleach.

WARNING

- Do not operate the monitor if it is wet. If you spill liquid on the monitor, contact your service personnel or Philips service engineer.
- Do not perform underwater monitoring (for example, in a bath or shower) using wired transducers.
- Place the monitor where there is no chance of contact with, or falling into water or other liquid.

- Do not dry equipment using heating devices such as heaters, ovens (including microwave ovens), hair dryers and heating lamps.

Cleaning and Disinfecting

Clean and disinfect the Avalon FM20, FM30, FM40 and FM50 fetal monitors and the transducers M2734A, M2735A, M2736A, and M2738A (including ECG adapter cables) after each use. Clean equipment before disinfecting. For other accessories, see “Cleaning and Disinfecting Monitoring Accessories” on page 135.

Clean with a lint-free cloth, moistened with warm water (40°C/104°F maximum) and soap, a diluted non-caustic detergent, tenside, or phosphate based cleaning agent (see “Cleaning Agents” on page 134). Do not use strong solvents such as acetone or trichloroethylene. After cleaning, disinfect using only the approved disinfecting agents listed (see “Disinfecting Agents” on page 135).

CAUTION **Solutions:** Do not mix disinfecting solutions as hazardous gases may result.

Skin contact: To reduce the risk of skin irritations, do not allow a cleaning or disinfecting agent to leave residues on any of the equipment surfaces - wipe it off with a cloth dampened with water, after allowing the appropriate time to for the agent to work, or before applying to a patient.

Hospital policy: Disinfect the product as determined by your hospital’s policy, to avoid long term damage to the product.

Local requirements: Observe local laws governing the use of disinfecting agents.

Touch display: To clean and disinfect the touch-enabled display, disable the touch operation by switching off the monitor during the cleaning procedure, or by selecting and holding the Main Screen key until the padlock symbol appears on it, indicating that touch operation is disabled. Select and hold again to re-enable touch operation.

Take extra care when cleaning and disinfecting the screen of the monitor because it is more sensitive to rough cleaning methods than the housing. Do not permit any liquid to enter the monitor case and avoid pouring it on the monitor while cleaning. Do not allow water or cleaning/disinfecting solution to enter the connectors of the monitor, or those of the Toco+ transducer, ECG and IUP Patient Modules and adapter cables. Wipe around, not over, connector sockets.

Wash soiled reusable belts with soap and water. Water temperature must not exceed 60°C/140°F.

Cleaning Agents

Type	Base
Instrument Cleaner	Phosphates Tensides

Disinfecting Agents

WARNING To avoid the risk of damaging the monitor and its accessories, do NOT use disinfectants containing additional active ingredients other than those listed.

Type	Base
Instrument Disinfectant	Glutaraldehyde up to 3.6%
Surface Disinfectant	Ethanol up to 70% 1- and 2- Propanol up to 70%

Cleaning and Disinfecting Monitoring Accessories

To clean, disinfect and sterilize reusable sensors, cables, leads, and so forth, refer to the instructions delivered with the accessory.

Do not allow a cleaning or disinfecting agent to leave residues on any of the equipment surfaces. Wipe residues off, after allowing the appropriate time to for the agent to work, with a cloth.

Sterilizing

Do NOT sterilize the monitor, accessories or supplies unless otherwise indicated in the separate Instructions for Use that accompany the accessories and supplies.

22

Maintenance

WARNING **Schedule**: Failure on the part of the responsible individual hospital or institution employing the use of this equipment to implement a satisfactory maintenance schedule may cause undue equipment failure and possible health hazards.

In case of problems: If you discover a problem with any of the equipment, contact your service personnel, Philips, or your authorized supplier.

Electric shock hazard: Do not open the monitor housing. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel.

Inspecting the Equipment and Accessories

You should perform a visual inspection **before each use**, and in accordance with your hospital's policy. With the monitor switched off:

1 Examine unit exteriors for cleanliness and general physical condition. Make sure that the housings are not cracked or broken, that everything is present, that there are no spilled liquids that may have entered the housing, and that there are no signs of abuse.

2 Inspect all accessories (transducers, sensors and cables, and so forth). Do not use a damaged accessory.

3 Switch the monitor on and make sure the display is bright enough. If the brightness is not adequate, contact your service personnel or your supplier.

Inspecting the Cables and Cords

1 Examine all system cables, the power plug and cord for damage. Make sure that the prongs of the plug do not move in the casing. If damaged, replace it with an appropriate power cord.

2 Inspect the patient cables, leads and their strain reliefs for general condition. Make sure there are no breaks in the insulation. Make sure that the connectors are properly engaged at each end to prevent rotation or other strain.

3 Carry out performance assurance checks as described in the monitor's *Service Guide*.

Maintenance Task and Test Schedule

The following tasks are for Philips-qualified service professionals. All maintenance tasks and performance tests are documented in detail in the service documentation supplied on the monitor's documentation CD.

Ensure that these tasks are carried out as indicated by the monitor's maintenance schedule, or as specified by local laws, whichever comes sooner. Contact a Philips-qualified service provider if your monitor needs a safety or performance test. Clean and disinfect equipment to decontaminate it before testing or maintaining it.

Maintenance and Test Schedule	Frequency
Visual Inspection	Before each use.
Clean and disinfect the equipment	After each use.
Safety checks according to IEC 60601-1, and where applicable, to national standards	• At least once every two years, or as specified by local laws. • After any repairs where the power supply has been replaced (by an authorized service agent). • If the monitor has been dropped, it must be repaired/ checked by an authorized service agent.
Performance assurance for all measurements	At least once every two years, or if you suspect the measurement values are incorrect.
Noninvasive blood pressure calibration	At least once every two years, or as specified by local laws.
Clean the thermal printhead	At each paper pack change, or every 500m of paper run.

Storing Recorder Paper

Recorder paper is not intended for long-term archival storage. Another medium should be considered if this is required.

Dyes contained in thermal papers tend to react with solvents and other chemical compounds that are being used in adhesives. If these compounds come into contact with the thermal print, the print may be destroyed over time. You can take the following precautionary measures to help avoid this effect.

- Store the paper in a cool, dry and dark place.
- Do not store the paper at temperatures over 40°C (104°F).
- Do not store the paper where the relative humidity exceeds 60%.
- Avoid intensive light (UV light), as this may cause the paper to turn gray or the thermal print to fade.
- Avoid storing the thermal paper in combination with the following conditions:
  - Papers that contain organic solvents. This includes papers with tributyl and/or dibutyl phosphates, for example recycled paper.
  - Carbon paper and carbonless copy paper.
  - Products containing polyvinyl chlorides or other vinyl chlorides for example (but not exclusively) document holders, envelopes, letter files, divider sheets.
  - Detergents and solvents, such as alcohol, ketone, ester and others, including cleaning and disinfecting agents.

– Products containing solvent-based adhesives such as (but not exclusively) laminating film, transparent film or labels sensitive to pressure.

To ensure long lasting legibility and durability of thermal printouts, store your documents separately in an air-conditioned place and use:

- only plasticizer-free envelopes or divider sheets for protection.
- laminating films and systems with water-based adhesives.

Using such protective envelopes cannot prevent the fading effect caused by other, external agents.

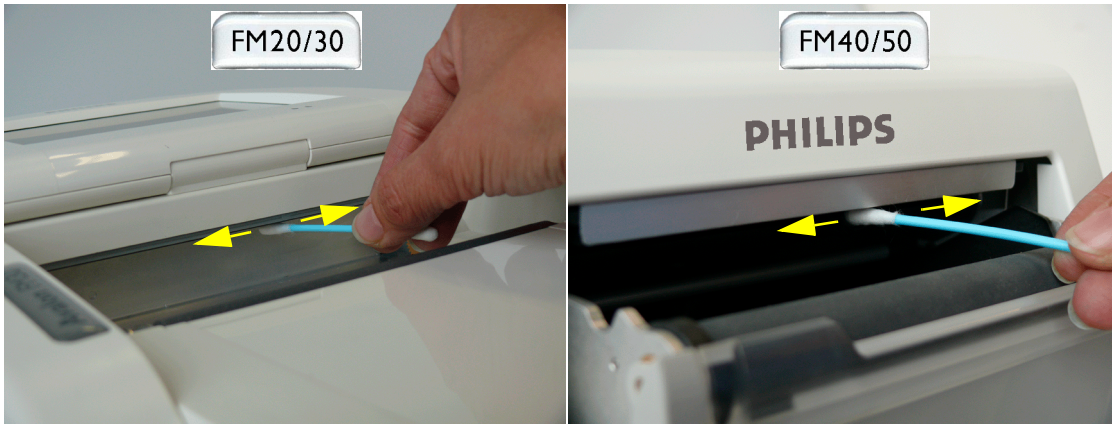
Cleaning the Printhead

To clean the recorder's thermal printhead:

1 Switch off the monitor.

2 Open the paper drawer, and remove the paper if necessary, to gain access to the thermal printhead.

3 Gently clean the thermal printhead with a cotton swab or soft cloth soaked in isopropyl alcohol.



Disposing of the Monitor

WARNING To avoid contaminating or infecting personnel, the service environment or other equipment, make sure the equipment has been appropriately disinfected and decontaminated before disposal at the end of its useful life, in accordance with your country's laws for equipment containing electrical and electronic parts.

Do not dispose of waste electrical and electronic equipment as unsorted municipal waste. Collect it separately, so that it can be safely and properly reused, treated, recycled, or recovered.

Monitor:

- There is no metal molded into the plastic parts and no metal sprays on the plastic.
- All plastic parts with a weight greater than 10g (0.35 ounces) are marked with the ISO code for identification.

- You can disassemble the monitor as described in the *Service Guide*.
- The display has a touch resistor laminate.
- Recycle PCBs according to local laws.
- Recycle the paper *Instructions for Use*.

Transducer:

- The transducer housing is a two-component molding of polycarbonate (white) and polyurethane (yellow) and has one brass thread-insert molded in.
- All labeling on the transducer has been done by laser, so no separation is necessary before recycling.
- The housing is held together with screws.
- The transducer PCB is glued to the lower half of the transducer housing.
- Recycle the PCB according to local laws.

23

Accessories and Supplies

All accessories listed here may not be available in all geographies. You can order parts, accessories and supplies from Philips supplies at www.medical.philips.com or consult your local Philips representative for details. All accessories and supplies listed here are reusable, unless indicated otherwise.

WARNING

Reuse: Disposable accessories and supplies intended for single use, or single patient use only, are indicated as such on their packaging. Never reuse disposable accessories and supplies, such as transducers, sensors, electrodes and so forth that are intended for single use, or single patient use only.

Approved accessories: Use only Philips-approved accessories.

Packaging: Do not use a sterilized accessory if its packaging is damaged.

Protection against electric shocks: The transducers and accessories listed in this chapter are NOT defibrillator proof.

Electro-Surgery, Defibrillation and MRI: The fetal/maternal monitors are NOT intended for use during defibrillation, electro-surgery, or MRI. Remove all transducers, sensors, and accessories before performing electro-surgery, defibrillation, or MRI, otherwise harm to the patient or the user can result.

Information on Latex

All Philips transducers and accessories are latex-free, unless indicated otherwise in the following tables.

Transducers

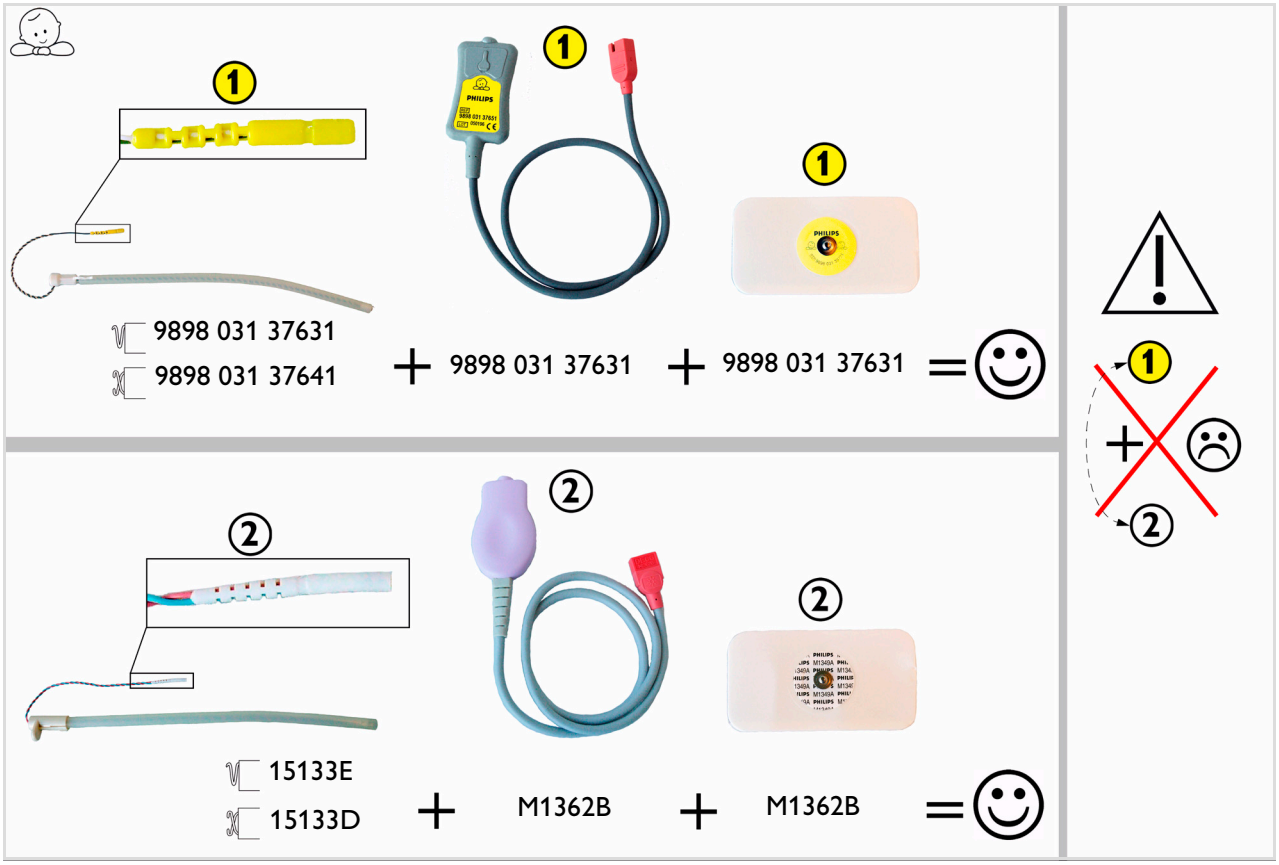
Transducer	Part Number
Toco transducer	M2734A
Toco+ transducer for Toco, DECG, MECG or IUP monitoring	M2735A
Ultrasound transducer	M2736A
ECG/IUP Patient Module (for DECG, MECG or IUP)	M2738A
External Marker	9898 031 43411

Fetal Accessories

Accessory		Part Number
Belt (reusable, gray, water resistant)	32 mm wide, 15 m roll	M4601A
	60 mm wide, 5 belts	M4602A
	60 mm wide, 15 m roll	M4603A
	50 mm wide, 5 belts	M1562B
Belt (reusable, brown, contains latex)	50 mm wide, 5 belts	M1562A
	60 mm wide, 5 belts	1500-0642
	60 mm wide, 15 m roll	1500-0643
Belt (disposable, yellow, water resistant)	60 mm wide, pack of 100	M2208A
Ultrasound gel	12 Bottles	40483A
	5 liter refill (with dispenser) for 40483A Shelf life: 24 months max.	40483B
Belt buttons, pack of 10		M1569A
Butterfly belt clip (pack of 6)		9898 031 43401
DECG Accessories: New Philips DECG Solution *(NOT compatible with QwikConnect Plus™ Solution accessories)*	DECG reusable legplate adapter cable (with flushing port)	9898 031 37651
	DECG leg attachment electrode for DECG legplate adapter cable	9898 031 39771
	DECG fetal scalp electrode: single spiral, worldwide availability	9898 031 37631
	DECG fetal scalp electrode: double spiral, Europe only. Not for USA	9898 031 37641
DECG Accessories: QwikConnect Plus™ Solution *(NOT compatible with New Philips DECG Solution accessories)*	ECG reusable legplate adapter cable (QwikConnect Plus™)	M1362B
	ECG leg attachment electrode for DECG legplate adapter cable	M1349A
	DECG fetal scalp electrode: single spiral, worldwide availability	15133E
	DECG fetal scalp electrode: double spiral, Europe only. Not for USA	15133D
Disposable Koala IUP catheter		M1333A
Reusable Koala IUP adapter cable		9898 031 43931

DECG Accessories: Component Compatibility

Use the following pictorial guide to check component compatibility for DECG accessories. **Do NOT mix accessories from the New Philips DECG Solution (marked ①) with those from the QwikConnect Plus™ Solution (marked ②).**



MECG Accessories

Accessory	Part Number
MECG reusable adapter cable	M1363A
Foam ECG electrodes, snap-fit, for MECG Adapter Cable (disposable)	40493D/E

Noninvasive Blood Pressure Accessories

The following accessories are approved for use with the monitor:

Adult/Pediatric Multi-Patient Comfort Cuffs and Disposable Cuffs

Patient Category	Limb Circumference (cm)	Bladder Width (cm)	Disposable cuff Part No.	Reusable cuff Part No.	Tubing
Adult (Thigh)	42.0 - 54.0	20.0	**M1879A**	**M1576A**	M1598B (1.5 m) or M1599B (3.0 m)
Large Adult	34.0 - 43.0	16.0	**M1878A**	**M1575A**	
Adult	27.0 - 35.0	13.0	**M1877A**	**M1574A**	
Small Adult	20.5 - 28.0	10.5	**M1876A**	**M1573A**	

Adult Antimicrobial Coated Reusable cuffs

Patient Category (color)	Limb Circumference (cm)	Bladder Width (cm)	Part No.	Tubing
Adult Thigh (grey)	45.0 - 56.5	21.0	**M4559A**	M1598B (1.5 m) or M1599B (3.0 m)
Large Adult X-Long (burgundy)	35.5 - 46.0	17.0	**M4558A**	
Large Adult (burgundy)	35.5 - 46.0	17.0	**M4557A**	
Adult X-Long (navy blue)	27.5 - 36.5	13.5	**M4556A**	
Adult (navy blue)	27.5 - 36.5	13.5	**M4555A**	
Small Adult (royal blue)	20.5 - 28.5	10.6	**M4554A**	

Adult Soft Single Patient Single-Hose Disposable Cuffs

Patient Category	Limb Circumference (cm)	Bladder Width (cm)	Part No.	Tubing
Adult (Thigh)	45.0 - 56.5	20.4	**M4579A**	M1598B (1.5 m) or M1599B (3.0 m)
Large Adult X-Long	35.5 - 46.0	16.4	**M4578A**	
Large Adult	35.5 - 46.0	16.4	**M4577A**	
Adult X-Long	27.5 - 36.5	13.1	**M4576A**	
Adult	27.5 - 36.5	13.1	**M4575A**	
Small Adult	20.5 - 28.5	10.4	**M4574A**	

SpO_2 Accessories

Some Nellcor sensors contain natural rubber latex which may cause allergic reactions. See the Instructions for Use supplied with the sensors for more information. M1901B, M1903B and M1904B are not available in USA from Philips. Purchase Nellcor OxiCliq sensors and adapter cables directly from Tyco Healthcare. Some sensors may not be available in all countries.

Do not use more than one extension cable with any sensors or adapter cables. Do not use an extension cable with Philips reusable sensors or adapter cables with part numbers ending in -L (indicates "Long" version).

All listed sensors operate without risk of exceeding 41°C on the skin if ambient temperature is below 37°C.

Make sure that you use only the accessories that are specified for use with this device, otherwise patient injury can result.

Product Number	Description	Comments
Philips reusable sensors		
M1191A/B	Adult sensor (2.0 m cable), for patients over 50 kg. Any finger, except thumb.	No adapter cable required.
M1191AL/BL	M1191A with longer cable (3.0 m)	
M1192A	Small adult, pediatric sensor (1.5 m cable) for patients between 15 kg and 50 kg. Any finger except thumb. Use only on adult patients with FM30/40/50	
M1194A	Ear sensor (1.5 m cable) for patients more than 40 kg. Use only on adult patients with FM30/40/50	
M1196A	Adult clip sensor (3 m cable) for patients over 40 kg. Any finger except thumb.	
M1191T	Adult sensor (0.45 m), for patients over 50 kg. Any finger except thumb.	Requires M1943A (1.0 m) or M1943AL (3.0 m) adapter cable.
M1192T	Small adult, pediatric sensor (0.45 m cable) for patients between 15 kg and 50 kg. Any finger except thumb. Use only on adult patients with FM30/40/50	
M1196T	Adult clip sensor (0.9 m cable) for patients over 40 kg. Any finger except thumb.	
M1191ANL	Special Edition (SE) Adult sensor (3 m cable), for patients over 50 kg. Any finger except thumb.	No adapter cable required. SE sensors work with FM30/40/50, as well as with OxiMax-compatible SpO_2 versions of other Philips monitors.
M1192AN	Special Edition (SE) Small adult, pediatric sensor (1.5 m cable) for patients between 15 kg and 50 kg. Any finger except thumb. Use only on adult patients with FM30/40/50	
M1194AN	Special Edition (SE) Ear sensor (1.5 m cable) for patients more than 40 kg.	

Product Number	Description	Comments
Philips disposable sensors. Not available in the USA.		
M1904B	Identical to OxiMax MAX-A	Requires M1943A (1.0 m) or M1943AL (3.0 m) adapter cable
M1903B	Identical to OxiMax MAX-P	
M1901B	Identical to OxiMax MAX-N	
Philips disposable sensors. Available worldwide.		
M1131A	Adult/Pediatric finger sensor (0.45 m cable) Use only on adult patients with FM30/40/50	Requires M1943A (1.0 m) or M1943AL (3.0 m) adapter cable
M1133A	Adult/Infant/Neonatal (0.9 m cable) for patients >40 kg. Any finger except thumb. Use only on adult patients with FM30/40/50	
NELLCOR disposable sensors (must be ordered from Nellcor)		
OxiMax MAX-A	Adult finger sensor (patient size >30 kg)	Requires M1943A (1.0 m) or M1943AL (3.0 m) adapter cable.
OxiMax MAX-AL	OxiMax MAX-A with long cable	
OxiMax MAX-P	Pediatric foot/hand sensor (patient size 10-50 kg) Use only on adult patients with FM30/40/50	
OxiMax MAX-N	Adult finger or neonatal foot/hand sensor (patient size >40 kg or <3 kg) Use only on adult patients with FM30/40/50	
Oxisensor II D-25	Adult sensor (patient size >30 kg)	Requires M1943A (1.0 m) or M1943AL (3.0 m) adapter cable.
Oxisensor II D-20	Pediatric sensor (patient size 10-50 kg) Use only on adult patients with FM30/40/50	
Oxisensor II N-25	Neonatal/Adult sensor (patient size <3 kg or >40 kg) Use only on adult patients with FM30/40/50	
OxiCliq A	See OxiMax MAX-A	Requires M1943A (1.0 m) or M1943AL (3.0 m) adapter cable **together with** OC3 adapter cable.
OxiCliq P	See OxiMax MAX-P Use only on adult patients with FM30/40/50	
OxiCliq N	See OxiMax MAX-N Use only on adult patients with FM30/40/50	
Extension / Adapter Cables		
M1941A	Extension cable (2 m)	For use with Philips reusable sensors and adapter cables.
M1943A	Adapter cable (1.1 m cable)	Adapter cable for Philips/Nellcor disposable sensors.
M1943AL	Adapter cable (3 m cable)	
OC 3	Adapter Cable for OxiCliq sensors	Available from Nellcor.

Recorder Paper

Supplied in cases of 40 packs. Each pack has 150 numbered pages. Single use. Use the paper specified here.

Product Number	Geography	FHR Scale	Grid Color	Scale Units	Highlighted 3cm Lines?
M1910A	USA/Canada and Asia	30 - 240	Red/Orange	mmHg	Yes
M1911A	Europe/Japan	50 - 210	Green	mmHg and kPa	No
M1913A	Japan	50 - 210	Green	mmHg	Yes
M1913J	Japan	50 - 210	Green*	mmHg	Yes
*Bradycardia and tachycardia alarm ranges are shaded.					

24

Specifications and Standards Compliance

The monitors are intended to monitor a mother and her fetus(es), which from an electrical safety point of view, are one person.

Environmental Specifications

The monitor may not meet the given performance specifications if stored and used outside the specified temperature and humidity ranges.

Monitor (M2702A/M2703A); Interface Cable for Avalon CTS (M2731-60001 and M2732-60001)		
Temperature Range	Operating	0°C to 45°C (32°F to 113°F)
	Storage	-20°C to 60°C (-4°F to 140°F)
Humidity Range	Operating	<95% relative humidity @ 40°C/104°F
	Storage	<90% relative humidity @ 60°C/140°F
Altitude Range	Operating	-500 to 3000 m/-1640 to 9840 ft.
	Storage	-500 to 13100 m/-1640 to 43000 ft.

Transducers (M2734A/M2735A/M2736A/M2738A)		
Temperature Range	Operating	0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F)
	Storage	-20°C to 60°C (-4°F to 140°F)
Humidity Range	Operating	<95% relative humidity @ 40°C/104°F
	Storage	<90% relative humidity @ 60°C/140°F
Altitude Range	Operating	-500 to 3000 m/-1640 to 9840 ft.
	Storage	-500 to 13100 m/-1640 to 43000 ft.

SpO_2 Sensors	
Operating Temperature Range	0°C to 37°C (32°F to 98.6°F)

WARNING **Explosion Hazard:** Do not use in the presence of flammable anesthetics, such as a flammable anesthetic mixture with air, oxygen or nitrous oxide. Use of the devices in such an environment may present an explosion hazard.

Physical Specifications

Monitor Physical Specifications		M2702A/M2703A	M2704A/M2705A
Power	Supply Voltages	100 VAC to 240 VAC ± 10%	
	Supply Frequency Range	50 Hz/60 Hz	
	Power consumption (current)	1.3 - 0.7 A	
Dimensions and Weight	Size (without options) mm/(in): width x height x depth	286 x 133 x 335 ±1% (11.3 x 5.2 x 13.2 in ±1%)	420 x 172 x 370 ±5% (16.5 x 6.8 x 14.6 in ±5%)
	Weight	< 5.1 kg/11.2 lbs	< 9.0 kg/19.8 lbs
Degree of Proection Against Electrical Shock		Type CF	
Electrical Class		Class II equipment	Class I equipment
Mode of Operation		Continuous operation	
Startup Time	Time taken from switching on the monitor to seeing the first parameter labels	< 30 seconds	

Transducers (M2734A/M2735A/M2736A/M2738A)			
Shock Resistance		Withstands ten 1m drops to concrete surface with possible cosmetic damage only	
Water Ingress Protection Code	**M2734/35/36A**	IP 68 (immersion up to 1 m water depth for 5 hours)	
	M2738A	IP 67 (immersion up to 0.5 m water depth for 30 minutes)	
Dimensions and Weight	**M2734/35/36A**	Size (diameter)	83 mm/3.27 in
		Weight (without cable)	< 220 g/7.8 oz.
	M2738A	Maximum size mm/(in): width x height x depth	50 x 28 x 135 (2.0 x 1.1 x 5.3 in)
		Cable length	2.5 m
		Weight	< 150 g/5.3 oz.
Degree of Protection Against Electrical Shock		Type CF	
Transducer Identification		Optical Signal Element (Finder LED). Not M2738A	

Interface Cable for Avalon CTS (M2731-60001 and M2732-60001)		
Shock Resistance	Withstands ten 1m drops to concrete surface with possible cosmetic damage only	
Water Ingress Protection Code	IP X1	
Dimensions and Weight	Maximum size mm/(in): width x height x depth	55 x 28 x 50 (2.2 x 1.1 x 2.0 in)
	Cable length	2.5 m
	Weight	< 200 g/7.0 oz.

Performance Specifications

Note that your monitor's default settings can be permanently changed in Configuration Mode. The default settings specified here refer to the settings initially shipped with the monitor.

Complies with EN/IEC EN 60601-2-37:2001+A1:2004.

ECG measurement follows EN/IEC 60601-2-27:1994.

Fetal / Maternal

Performance Specifications			
Ultrasound	Measurement Method		Ultrasound Pulsed Doppler
	Measurement Range	US	50 to 240 bpm
	Resolution	Display	1 bpm
		Printer	1/4 bpm
	Jitter @ 200 bpm		≤ 3 bpm
	Display Update Rate		1 / second
	US Intensity	Average output power	P = (4.3 ± 0.4) mW
		Peak-negative acoustic pressure	p_- = (33.9 ± 3.6) kPa
		Output beam intensity (I_{ob}) (= spatial average - temporal average intensity)	I_{sata} = (2.38 ± 0.75) mW/cm^2
		Spatial-peak temporal average intensity	I_{spta} = (10.3 ± 2.2) mW/cm^2
		Effective radiating area @ -6 dB	1.81 cm^2
	Signal Quality Indication	Poor	Empty
		Acceptable	Two-thirds full
		Good	Full
	Beat to Beat Change (max.) for Ultrasound		28 bpm
	US Frequency		1 MHz ± 100 Hz
	US Signal range		3.5 µVpp to 350 µVpp @ 200 Hz
	US Burst	Repetition Rate	3.0 kHz
		Duration	≤ 100 µs
	US LF Frequency Passband @ -3dB		100 to 500 Hz ± 20%
	FMP Signal Range @ 33 Hz		200 µVpp to 40 mVpp
	FMP Frequency Passband @ -3dB		10 to 100 Hz

Performance Specifications			
Toco	Measurement Method		Strain Gauge Sensor Element
	Sensitivity		1 unit = 2.5 g
	Resolution	Display	1 unit
		Printer	1/4 unit
	Measurement Range		400 units
	Signal Range		0 to 127 Units
	Maximum Offset Range		-300 units
	Baseline Setting		20 units
	Update Rate	Display	1 / second
		Printer	~4 / seconds
	Auto Offset Correction		3 seconds after connecting the transducer, the TOCO value is set to 20 units
	Auto Zero Adjust		TOCO value is set to zero following a negative measurement value for 5 seconds
IUP	Measurement Method		Passive Resistive Strain Gauge Elements
	Measurement Range		-100 to +300 mmHg
	Signal Range		-99 to 127 mmHg
	Resolution	Display	1 mmHg
		Printer	1/4 mmHg
	Sensitivity		5 µV/V/mmHg
	Offset Compensation		+100 to -200 mmHg
	Baseline Setting		0 mmHg
	Accuracy (not including sensor accuracy)		± 0.5% per 100 mmHg
	Update Rate	Display	1 / second
		Printer	~4 / seconds
	Auto Offset Correction		3 seconds after connecting the transducer, the IUP value is set to 0 mmHg
ECG	Type	DECG	Single Lead ECG (derived from Fetal Scalp Electrode)
		MECG	Single Lead ECG (derived from RA and LA electrodes)
	Measurement Range		30 to 240 bpm
	Resolution	Display	1 bpm
	Resolution	Recorder	1/4 bpm
	Accuracy		± 1 bpm or 1%, whichever is greater
	Beat to Beat Change (max.)		28 bpm
	Differential Input Impedance		> 15MΩ
	Electrode Offset Potential Tolerance		± 400 mV
	Filter Bandwidth		0.8 to 80 Hz
	Inop Auxiliary Current (Leads Off Detection)		< 100 µA
	Input Signal Range	DECG	20 µVpp to 6 mVpp
		MECG	150 µVpp to 6 mVpp
	Dielectric Strength		1500 Vrms
	Defibrillator Protection		None
	ESU Protection		None

WARNING The fetal/maternal monitor is not a diagnostic ECG device. Although the monitor does display an ECG waveform, morphological accuracy may be compromised relative to diagnostic ECG devices.

Fetal Heart Rate (Ultrasound/DECG) Alarm Specifications			
FHR Alarm Limits	Range	Bradycardia (low limit)	60 to 200 bpm adjustable in 10 bpm steps Default: 110 bpm
		Tachycardia (high limit)	60 to 210 bpm adjustable in 10 bpm steps Default: 170 bpm
FHR Alarm Delay	Range	Bradycardia (low limit) Delay	10 to 300 seconds in steps of 10s Default: 240 s
		Tachycardia (high limit) Delay	10 to 300 seconds in steps of 10s Default: 300 s
		Signal Loss Delay	10 to 300 seconds in steps of 10s

MECG Alarm Specifications	Range	Adjustment
MECG Alarm Limits	High Range: 31 to 240 Default: 120 bpm	1 bpm steps (30 to 40 bpm) 5 bpm steps (40 to 240 bpm)
	Low Range: 30 to 235 Default: 50 bpm	
Tachycardia	Difference to high limit: 0 to 50 bpm Default: 20 bpm	5 bpm steps
	Clamping at: 150 to 240 bpm Default: 200 bpm	5 bpm steps
Bradycardia	Difference to low limit: 0 to 50 bpm Default: 20 bpm	5 bpm steps
	Clamping at: 30 to 100 bpm Default: 40 bpm	5 bpm steps

Fetal / Maternal Defaults Settings		
FHR (Ultrasound/DECG)	Alarms On/Off Default	On
	Default Color for FHR Numeric	Orange
Toco	Default color for Toco numeric	Green
IUP	Default IUP Scale Unit	mmHg
	Default color for IUP numeric	Green
Maternal Heart Rate (MHR) Measurement	Default Color for MECG Numeric	Red

Noninvasive Blood Pressure

Complies with IEC 60601-2-30:1999/EN60601-2-30:2000.

Performance Specifications		
Measurement Ranges	**Systolic**	30 to 270 mmHg (4 to 36 kPa)
	Diastolic	10 to 245 mmHg (1.5 to 32 kPa)
	Mean	20 to 255 mmHg (2.5 to 34 kPa)
Accuracy		Max. Std. Deviation: 8 mmHg (1.1 kPa) Max. Mean Error: ±5 mmHg (±0.7 kPa)
Pulse Rate	**Range**	40 to 300 bpm
	Accuracy (average over noninvasive blood pressure measurement cycle)	40 to 100 bpm: ±5 bpm
		101 to 200 bpm: ±5% of reading
		201 to 300 bpm: ±10% of reading
Measurement Time		Typical at HR > 60bpm Auto/manual: 30 seconds (adult) Maximum time: 180 seconds (adult)
Cuff Inflation Time		Typical for normal adult cuff: Less than 10 seconds
Initial Cuff Inflation Pressure		165 ±15 mmHg
Auto Mode Repetition Times		1, 2, 2.5, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 45, 60 or 120 minutes
Venipuncture Mode Inflation		
Inflation Pressure		20 to 120 mmHg (3 to 16 kPa)
Automatic deflation after		170 seconds

Measurement Validation: In adult mode, the blood pressure measurements determined with this device comply with the American National Standard for Electronic or Automated Sphygmomanometers (ANSI/AAMI SP10 - 1992) in relation to mean error and standard deviation, when compared to intra-arterial or auscultatory measurements (depending on the configuration) in a representative patient population. For the auscultatory reference the 5th Korotkoff sound was used to determine the diastolic pressure.

Alarm Specifications	Range	Adjustment
Systolic	Adult: 30 to 270 mmHg (4 to 36 kPa)	10 to 30 mmHg: 2 mmHg (0.5 kPa) > 30 mmHg: 5 mmHg (1kPa)
Diastolic	Adult: 10 to 245 mmHg (1.5 to 32 kPa)	
Mean	Adult: 20 to 255 mmHg (2.5 to 34 kPa)	

Overpressure Settings	Adjustment
> 300 mmHg (40 kPa) > 2 sec	not user adjustable

Factory Default Settings	
Mode	Manual
Repetition Time	15 min
Alarm Parameter	Systolic
Low Alarm Limit	90 / 50 (60)
High Alarm Limit	160 / 90 (110)
Pressure Units	mmHg
NBP finished tone	off
Venipuncture Pressure	60 mmHg
Start Time	Synchronized
Parameter On/Off	On
Parameter Alarms On/Off	On
Color	red
Reference	Auscultatory

SpO_2

Complies with EN/ISO 9919:2005 (except alarm system; alarm system complies with IEC 60601-2-49:2001).

Measurement Validation: The SpO_2 accuracy has been validated in human studies against arterial blood sample reference measured with a CO-oximeter. Pulse oximeter measurements are statistically distributed, only about two-thirds of the measurements can be expected to fall within the specified accuracy compared to CO-oximeter measurements. Display Update Period: Typical: 2 seconds, Maximum: 30 seconds. Max. with noninvasive blood pressure INOP suppression on: 60 seconds.

SpO_2 Performance Specifications		
SpO_2 The specified accuracy is the root-mean-square (RMS) difference between the measured values and the reference values	Range	0 to 100%
	Accuracy	**Philips Reusable Sensors:** M1191A/B, M1191AL/BL, M1191ANL, M1192A, M1192AN = 2% (70% to 100%) M1191T, M1192T, M1194A, M1194AN, M1196A, M1196T = 3% (70% to 100%) **Philips Disposable Sensors with M1943A(L):** M1131A, M1133A = 2% (70% to 100%) M1901B, M1903B, M1904B = 3% (70% to 100%) **NellcorPB® Sensors with M1943A(L):** MAX-A, MAX-AL, MAX-P, MAX-N, D-25, D-20, N-25, OxiCliq A, P, N = 3% (70% to 100%)
	Resolution	1%
Pulse	Range	30 to 300 bpm
	Accuracy	±2% or 1 bpm, whichever is greater
	Resolution	1 bpm
Sensors	Wavelength range	500 to 1000 nm. Information about the wavelength range can be especially useful to clinicians (for instance, when photodynamic therapy is performed).
	Emitted Light Energy	≤ 15mW
Pulse Oximeter Calibration Range		70% - 100%

SpO_2 Alarm Specifications	**Range**	**Adjustment**	**Delay**
SpO_2	50 to 100%	1% steps	(0, 1, 2, 3,... 30) + 4 seconds
Desat	50 to Low alarm limit	1% steps	
Pulse	30 to 300 bpm	1 bpm steps (30 to 40 bpm) 5 bpm steps (40 to 300 bpm)	max. 14 seconds
Tachycardia	Difference to high limit 0 to 50 bpm	5 bpm steps	max. 14 seconds
	Clamping at 150 to 300 bpm	5 bpm steps	
Bradycardia	Difference to low limit 0 to 50 bpm	5 bpm steps	max. 14 seconds
	Clamping at 30 to 100 bpm	5 bpm steps	

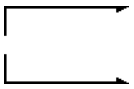
SpO_2 Factory Default Settings	
Desat Alarm Limit	80
Low Alarm Limit	90
High Alarm Limit	100
Desat Alarm Limit Delay	20 seconds
Low Alarm Limit Delay	10 seconds
High Alarm Limit Delay	10 seconds
Averaging Time	10 seconds
NBP Alarm Suppression	On
Parameter Alarms On/Off	On
Color	cyan
Pulse Settings	
Pulse Alarms On/Off	On
Pulse High Limit	120 bpm
Pulse Low Limit	50 bpm
Bradycardia: Difference to Low Limit	20 bpm
Bradycardia: Clamp	40 bpm
Tachycardia: Difference to High Limit	20 bpm
Tachycardia: Clamp	200 bpm

Recorder Specifications

Built-in Thermal Array Fetal Trace Recorder			
Mechanism	Thermal Array Recorder		
Paper & Printing	Type		Standard Z-fold paper
	Standard Speeds (real-time traces)		3 cm/min, 2 cm/min, 1cm/min
	Fast Print Speed (stored traces)		Max. 20 mm/s Print speed is variable and depends on the print load
	ECG Wave Print Speed (not real-time)		Emulated 25 mm/s Print speed is variable and depends on the print load
	Paper Advance		20 mm/s
	Sensing		Optical Reflex Sensor for black page marks
Accuracy @ 3 cm/min, 2 cm/min, 1 cm/min	±5 mm/page		
Usable Print Width	128 mm		
Resolution	8 dots/mm (200 dpi)		
Time Delay to see trace on paper	<30s @ 1 cm/min		
Trace Separation Offset for FHR (Ultrasound and DECG)	Twin	Standard	FHR2 +20 bpm
		Classic	FHR1 +20 bpm
	Triplet	Standard	FHR2 +20 bpm FHR3 -20 bpm
		Classic	FHR1 +20 bpm FHR3 -20 bpm

Recorder Default Settings		
Setting	**Choice**	**Default**
Recorder Speed	1, 2, or 3 cm/min	3 cm/min
Scale Type	US, Internat'l	US
Trace Style FHR1	Thin, Medium, Thick, Extra Thick	Thick
Trace Style FHR2		Medium
Trace Style FHR3		Extra Thick
Trace Style Toco		Thick
Trace Style HR		Thin
Wave Style ECG		Thin
ECG Wave printing choice	Separate, Overlap	Separate
Notes Recording	Along, Across	Along
Autostart	Off, On	Off
Confirmed Stop		Off
Bridge Paperout		On
Paper Save Mode		Off
NST Autostart		On
NST Autostop		Off
Trace Separation		Off

Recorder Default Settings		
Setting	**Choice**	**Default**
Separation Order	Standard, Classic	Standard
Intensity	1..5	N/A

Recorder Symbols	
Symbol	**Description**
	Alarm is on (printed next to measurement label)
	Upper and lower alarm limit (printed next to measurement label)
	FMP detection is on
	Beginning of the date/time annotation
	Warning (INOP)
	Measurement from a cordless transducer (printed next to measurement label)
	Pulse from SpO2
	Pulse from NBP
	Trace separation +20 bpm (in label)
	Trace separation -20 bpm (in label)
	Trace separation Off (in trace)
	Trace separation +20 bpm (in trace)
	Trace separation -20 bpm (in trace)
	Trace separation +20 bpm and -20 bpm (in trace)
	Coincidence of heart rates is detected
	Marker
	Special wave, with different speed and scale (for example, fast printout of MECG wave on FM30)

Alarm Defaults

Alarm Setting	Choice	Default
Alarm Mode	INOP Only, All	INOP Only
Alarm Volume	0..10	5
Alarms Off	1, 2, 3 min, infinite	3 min
Alarm Text	Standard/Extended	Standard
Visual Latching	Red & Yell/Red/Off	Off
Audible Latching	Red only/Off	Off
Alarm Sounds	Traditional/ISO	Traditional
Alarm Low	0..10	4

Compatible External Displays: FM40/FM50 Only

External displays can be connected with a maximum cable run of 10 m.

Compatible Display Specifications	External XGA Display (M8031B)	External SXGA Display (M8033C)
Resolution*	1024 x 768	1280 x 1024 pixel
Refresh frequency	60 Hz or 75 Hz	60 Hz
Useful screen	depends on size of display	
Pixel size		
**The video output of the Avalon FM40/FM50 has VGA resolution.*		

Manufacturer's Information

You can write to Philips at this address:

Philips Medizin Systeme Boeblingen GmbH

Hewlett-Packard-Str. 2

71034 Boeblingen

Germany

Visit our website at: www.philips.com

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Regulatory and Standards Compliance

The monitor is in conformity with the essential requirements of the European Medical Devices Directive 93/42/EEC and bears the CE marking:

CE 0366

Safety and Performance

The monitor complies with the following major international safety and performance standards:

- EN 60601-1:1990+A1:1993+A2:1995/IEC 60601-1:1988+A1:1991+A2:1995
- EN 60601-1-1:2001/IEC 60601-1-1:2000
- EN 60601-1-6:2004/IEC 60601-1-6:2004
- EN/IEC 60601-2-27:1994
- EN/ISO 9919:2005
- EN 60601-2-30:2000/IEC 60601-2-30:1999
- EN/IEC 60601-2-37:2001+A1:2004
- EN 60601-2-49:2001/IEC 60601-2-49:2001
- UL60601-1:2003
- CAN/CSA C22.2#601.1-M90
- JIS T 1303 (FM20/FM30 only)
- AS 3200.1.0-1998

The possibility of hazards arising from hardware and software errors was minimized in compliance with ISO 14971:2000, EN60601-1-4:1996+A1:1999 and IEC 60601-1-4:1996+A1:1999.

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

The device and its accessories, listed in the accessories section, comply with the following EMC standards:

- EN/IEC 60601-1-2: 2001+A1:2004

Take special precautions regarding electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) when using medical electrical equipment. You must operate your monitoring equipment according to the EMC information provided in this book. Before using the device, assess the electromagnetic compatibility of the device with surrounding equipment.

This ISM device complies with Canadian ICES-001. Cet appareil ISM est conforme a la norme NMB-001 du Canada.

CAUTION

- **FM20/FM30 only:** Although this is an electrical Class II device, it has a protective earth conductor which is needed for EMC purposes.
- Always use the supplied power cord with the three-prong plug to connect the monitor to AC mains. Never adapt the three-prong plug from the power supply to fit a two-slot outlet.

CAUTION The use of accessories, transducers and cables other than those specified may result in increased electromagnetic emissions or decreased electromagnetic immunity of the device.

WARNING Do NOT use cordless/mobile phones or any other portable RF communication system within the patient vicinity, or within a 1.0 m radius of any part of the fetal monitoring system.

EMC Testing

CAUTION Fetal parameters, especially ultrasound and ECG, are sensitive measurements involving small signals, and the monitoring equipment contains very sensitive high gain front-end amplifiers. Immunity levels for radiated RF electromagnetic fields and conducted disturbances induced by RF fields are subject to technological limitations. To ensure that external electromagnetic fields do not cause erroneous measurements, it is recommended to avoid the use of electrically radiating equipment in close proximity to these measurements.

Reducing Electromagnetic Interference

CAUTION The device should not be used adjacent to, or stacked with, other equipment unless otherwise specified.

The product and associated accessories can be susceptible to interference from continuous, repetitive, power line bursts, and other RF energy sources, even if the other equipment is compliant with EN 60601-1-2 emission requirements. Examples of other sources of RF interference are other medical electrical devices, cellular products, information technology equipment, and radio/television transmissions.

When electromagnetic interference (EMI) is encountered, for example, if you can hear spurious noises on the fetal monitor's loudspeaker, attempt to locate the source. Assess the following:

- Is the interference due to misplaced or poorly applied transducers? If so, re-apply transducers correctly according to directions in this book or in the Instructions for Use accompanying the accessory.

- Is the interference intermittent or constant?
- Does the interference occur only in certain locations?
- Does the interference occur only when in close proximity to certain medical electrical equipment?

Once the source is located, there are a number of things that can be done to mitigate the problem:

1 Eliminating the source. Turn off or move possible sources of EMI to reduce their strength.

2 Attenuating the coupling. If the coupling path is through the patient leads, the interference may be reduced by moving and/or rearranging the leads. If the coupling is through the power cord, connecting the system to a different circuit may help.

3 Adding external attenuators. If EMI becomes an unusually difficult problem, external devices such as an isolation transformer or a transient suppressor may be of help. Your Service Provider can be of help in determining the need for external devices.

Where it has been established that electromagnetic interference is affecting physiological parameter measurement values, a physician, or a suitably qualified person authorized by a physician, should determine if it will negatively impact patient diagnosis or treatment.

System Characteristics

The phenomena discussed above are not unique to this system but are characteristic of patient monitoring equipment in use today. This performance is due to very sensitive high gain front end amplifiers required to process the small physiological signals from the patient. Among the various monitoring systems already in clinical use, interference from electromagnetic sources is rarely a problem.

Electromagnetic Emissions and Immunity

The EMC standards state that manufacturers of patient-coupled equipment must specify immunity levels for their systems. See Tables 1 to 4 for this detailed immunity information. See Table 5 for recommended minimum separation distances between portable and mobile communications equipment and the product.

Immunity is defined in the standard as the ability of a system to perform without degradation in the presence of an electromagnetic disturbance.

Caution should be exercised in comparing immunity levels between different devices. The criteria used for degradation are not always specified by the standard and can therefore vary with the manufacturer.

In the table below, the term “device” refers to the Avalon FM20/30/40/50 fetal monitor together with its accessories. The table gives details of the electromagnetic emissions, and how these are classified, for the device, and the electromagnetic environments in which the device is specified to technically function.

Table 1 - Guidance and Manufacturer's Declaration: Electromagnetic Emissions		
Emissions test	**Compliance**	**Avoiding Electromagnetic Interference**
Radio Frequency (RF) emissions	Group 1	The device uses RF energy only for its internal function. Therefore, its RF emissions are very low and are not likely to cause any interference in nearby electronic equipment.
Harmonic emissions IEC 61000-3-2	Class A	
Voltage fluctuations and flicker IEC 61000-3-3	complies	
RF emissions CISPR 11 For the Avalon FM20/30 fetal monitor with all accessories except the IUP/ECG patient module M2738A.	Class B	The device is suitable for use in all establishments, including domestic establishments and those directly connected to the public low-voltage supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes[1].
RF emissions CISPR 11 For the Avalon FM40/FM50 with all accessories. For the Avalon FM20/30 fetal monitor whenever used with the IUP/ECG patient module M2738A. For the Avalon Fetal Monitor Interface Cable (M2731-60001/M2732-60001)) whenever used with the Avalon CTS Cordless Fetal Transducer System.	Class A	The device is suitable for use in all establishments other than domestic establishments and those directly connected to the public low-voltage supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.
1. Note that the device is not intended for home use.		

Electromagnetic Immunity

The monitor is suitable for use in the specified electromagnetic environment. The user must ensure that it is used in the appropriate environment as described below.

Table 2 - Guidance and Manufacturer's Declaration: Electromagnetic Immunity			
Immunity Test	**IEC 60601-1-2 Test Level**	**Compliance Level**	**Electromagnetic Environment Guidance**
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) IEC 61000-4-2	± 6 kV contact ± 8kV air	± 6 kV contact ± 8kV air	Floors should be wood, concrete, or ceramic tile. If floors are covered with synthetic material, the relative humidity should be at least 30%.
Electrical fast transient/burst IEC 61000-4-4	± 2 kV for power supply lines ± 1 kV for input/output lines	± 2 kV for power supply lines ± 1 kV for input/output lines	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial and/or hospital environment
Surge IEC 61000-4-5	± 1 kV differential mode ± 2 kV common mode	± 1 kV differential mode ± 2 kV common mode	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial and/or hospital environment
Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on power supply input lines IEC 61000-4-11	<5% U_T (> 95% dip in U_T) for 0.5 cycles 40% U_T (60% dip in U_T) for 5 cycles 70% U_T (30% dip in U_T) for 25 cycles < 5% U_T (> 95% dip in U_T) for 5 sec	<5% U_T (> 95% dip in U_T) for 0.5 cycles 40% U_T (60% dip in U_T) for 5 cycles 70% U_T (30% dip in U_T) for 25 cycles < 5%U_T (> 95% dip in U_T) for 5 sec	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial and/or hospital environment. If the user of the device requires continued operation during power mains interruptions, it is recommended that the device is powered from an uninterruptible power supply.

Table 2 - Guidance and Manufacturer's Declaration: Electromagnetic Immunity			
Immunity Test	**IEC 60601-1-2 Test Level**	**Compliance Level**	**Electromagnetic Environment Guidance**
Power frequency (50/60 Hz) magnetic field IEC 61000-4-8	3 A/m	3 A/m	Power frequency magnetic fields should be at levels characteristic of a typical location in a typical commercial and/or hospital environment
Key: U_T is the a.c. mains voltage prior to application of the test level.			

Finding Recommended Separation Distances

In the following table, ***P*** is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer, and ***d*** is the recommended separation distance in meters (m).

Portable and mobile RF communications equipment should be used no closer to any part of the device, including cables, than the recommended separation distance calculated from the equation appropriate for the frequency of the transmitter.

Field strengths from fixed RF transmitters, as determined by an electromagnetic site survey, should be less than the compliance level in each frequency range.

Interference may occur in the vicinity of equipment marked with this symbol:

Table 3 - Guidance and Manufacturer's Declaration: Electromagnetic Immunity		
Conducted RF Immunity Test EN/IEC 61000-4-6		
IEC 60601-1-2 Test Level over 150 kHz to 80 MHz	**Compliance Level**	**Electromagnetic Environment Guidance: Recommended Separation Distance (*d*) (in Meters, at Frequency Range Tested) for Ultrasound and ECG Measurements**
3.0 V_{RMS}	3.0 V_{RMS}	$d = 1,2\sqrt{P}$
Key: *d* = Recommended separation distance in meters (m) *P* = maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer *V*1 = Tested compliance level (in Volts) for the Conducted RF Immunity test IEC 61000-4-6		
Note: The device meets the compliance level of 3.0 V_{RMS} according to IEC 60601-1-2 over the specified test frequency range. Over the frequency range 150 kHz to 80 MHz, the recommended separation distance in meters (*d*) is found by the following equation: $d = \left(\frac{3,5}{V1}\right)\sqrt{P}$ For a compliance level of 3.0 V_{RMS}: $d = 1,2\sqrt{P}$		

Table 4 - Guidance and Manufacturer's Declaration: Electromagnetic Immunity		
Radiated RF Immunity Test EN/IEC 61000-4-3		
IEC 60601-1-2 Test Level over 80 MHz to 2.5 GHz	**Compliance Level**	**Electromagnetic Environment Guidance: Recommended Separation Distance (*d*) (in Meters, at Frequency Range Tested) for Ultrasound and ECG Measurements**
3.0 V/m	3.0 V/m	Over 80 MHz to 800 MHz: $d = 1,2\sqrt{P}$
		Over 800 MHz to 2.5 GHz: $d = 2,3\sqrt{P}$

Key:

d = Recommended separation distance in meters (m)

P = maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer

*E*1 = Tested compliance level (in Volts/meter) for the Radiated RF Immunity test IEC 61000-4-3

Note: The device meets the compliance level of 3.0 V_{RMS} according to IEC 60601-1-2 over the specified test frequency range.

Over the frequency range 80 kHz to 800 MHz, the recommended separation distance in meters (*d*) is found by the following equation:

$$d = \left(\frac{3,5}{E1}\right)\sqrt{P}$$

For a compliance level of 3.0 V_{RMS}: $d = 1,2\sqrt{P}$

Over the frequency range 800 kHz to 2.5 GHz, the recommended separation distance in meters (*d*) is found by the following equation:

$$d = \left(\frac{7,0}{E1}\right)\sqrt{P}$$

For a compliance level of 3.0 V_{RMS}: $d = 2,3\sqrt{P}$

Field strengths from fixed transmitters, such as base stations or radio (cellular, cordless) telephones and land mobile radios, amateur radio, AM and FM radio broadcast and TV broadcast cannot be predicted theoretically with accuracy. To assess the electromagnetic environment due to fixed RF transmitters, an electromagnetic site survey should be considered. If the measured field strength in the location in which the device is used exceeds the applicable RF compliance level above, it should be observed to verify normal operation. If abnormal performance is observed, additional measures may be necessary, such as reorienting or relocating the device.

These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects, and people.

If you require further information or assistance, please contact Philips Support.

Recommended Separation Distances from Other RF Equipment

The device is intended for use in an electromagnetic environment in which radiated RF disturbances are controlled. The customer or user of the device can help prevent electromagnetic interference by maintaining a minimum distance between portable and mobile RF communications equipment and the device as recommended below, according to the maximum output power of the communications equipment.

Table 5 - Separation Distance (*d*) in Meters According to Frequency of Transmitter at IEC 60601-1-2 Test Compliance Level

Rated Maximum Output Power (*P*) of Transmitter (in Watts)	150 kHz to 80 MHz $d = \left(\frac{3,5}{V1}\right)\sqrt{P}$	80 MHz to 800 MHz $d = \left(\frac{3,5}{E1}\right)\sqrt{P}$	800 MHz to 2.5 GHz $d = \left(\frac{7,0}{E1}\right)\sqrt{P}$
0.01	0.1	0.1	0.23
0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7
1	1.2	1.2	2.3
10	3.8	3.8	7.3
100	12.0	12.0	23.0

Environment

Before operation, make sure that the monitor is free from condensation. This can form when equipment is moved from one building to another, and is exposed to moisture and differences in temperature.

Use the monitor in an environment which is reasonably free from vibration, dust, corrosive or explosive gases, extremes of temperature, humidity, and so forth. It operates within specifications at ambient temperatures between 0 and +45°C (32°F to 113°F). Ambient temperatures that exceed these limits can affect the accuracy of the system, and can damage the components and circuits.

Ambient temperature ranges for storage are -20°C to +60°C (-4°F to 140°F) for the monitor, and -40°C to +60°C (-40°F to 140°F) for transducers.

The transducers are watertight to a depth of 1.0 m for at least five hours (rated IP 68).

WARNING

- **Leakage currents:** If several items of equipment used to monitor a patient are interconnected, the resulting leakage current may exceed allowable limits.
- **ECG electrodes:** NEVER allow ECG electrodes to contact other electrical conductive parts, including earth.

Monitoring After a Loss of Power

If the monitor is without power for **less** than one minute, monitoring will resume with all active settings unchanged. If the monitor is without power for **more** than one minute, the behavior depends on your configuration. If **`Automat. Default`** is set to **`Yes`**, the User Defaults will be loaded when power is restored. If **`Automat. Default`** is set to **`No`**, all active settings are retained, if power is restored within 48 hours. The **`Automat. Default`** setting is made in Configuration mode.

ESU, MRI and Defibrillation

WARNING The fetal/maternal monitors are NOT intended for use during defibrillation, electro-surgery, or MRI. Remove all transducers, sensors, and accessories before performing electro-surgery, defibrillation, or MRI, otherwise harm to the patient or the user can result.

Cardiac Pacemakers and Electrical Stimulators

WARNING The fetal/maternal monitors are NOT intended for use for ECG measurements on patients connected to external electrical stimulators or with cardiac pacemakers.

Fast Transients/Bursts

The equipment will return to the previous operating mode within 10 seconds without loss of any stored data.

Symbols on the System

	This attention symbol indicates that you should consult the Instructions for Use (this guide), and particularly any warning messages.
	Power-On/Off Switch - FM20/FM30
	Power-On/Stand-By Switch - FM40/FM50
	Power-On LED.
	Electrical Class II equipment, in which the protection against electric shock relies on double or reinforced insulation (FM20/FM30).

	Fetal Sensor Socket symbol.
	SpO_2 Socket symbol.
	Noninvasive Blood Pressure Socket symbol.
	Symbol indicating the monitor has the triplets option.
	Symbol indicating the monitor is capable of intrapartum monitoring.
	Button to open paper drawer/paper eject. (FM40/FM50).
	Protective earth terminal (FM40/FM50).
	Equipotential grounding point (FM40/FM50).
Tele	Socket for connecting Avalon CTS interface cable M2732-60001 (with black connector, FM40/FM50)
Video	Analog interface indicator for connection to any analog video display (VGA resolution).
IP 67	Ingress Protection code according to IEC 60529. The IUP/ECG patient module (M2738A) is rated IP 67 (protection against dust, access to hazardous parts, and the effects of continuous immersion in water to a depth of 0.5 meter for 30 minutes).
IP 68	Ingress Protection code according to IEC 60529. All transducers (excluding M2738A) are rated IP 68 (protection against dust, access to hazardous parts, and the effects of continuous immersion in water to a depth of 1.0 meter for five hours).
IP X1	Ingress Protection code according to IEC 60529. The monitors and interface cable for the Avalon CTS (M2731-60001/M2732-60001) are rated IP X1 (protection against water *dripping vertically* only).
	Type CF equipment, not defibrillation proof.

	Identifies the year and month of manufacture.
	Symbol indicating separate collection for waste electrical and electronic equipment.

Index

A

accessories 141
  fetal 142
  latex information 141
  MECG 143
  Nellcor 145
  noninvasive blood pressure 144
    adult cuffs 144
    multi-patient comfort cuff kits 144
    reusable cuffs 144
    single-hose disposable cuffs 144
  recorder 147
  SpO_2 145
    Nellcor adhesive sensors (disposable) 146
    Philips sensors (disposable) 146
    Philips sensors (reusable) 146
  transducers 141
ACOG technical bulletin 39
active alarms 47
adjusting display 27
admitting a patient 61
  Admit/Dischrge SmartKey 61
  editing information 62
  Patient Demographics window 61
after monitoring 44
alarm latching 53
alarm limits
  changing 52
  changing FHR 85
  checking 51
  manually adjusting 52
  setting 51
alarm status area 19
alarms
  acknowledging 49
  active 47
  active SpO_2 source 116
  alphabetical listing 55
  audible indicators 48
  behavior at on/off 54
  changing FHR alarm delays 85
  changing FHR limits 85
  default settings 160
  desat, SpO_2 116
  FHR
    limit delay 153
    specifications 153
  high priority 47
  INOP 47
  ISO/IEC standard 9703-2 48
  latching 52
  limits
    FHR 153
    SpO_2 156
    viewing 51
  MECG limits 153
  noninvasive blood pressure
    source 110
    specifications 154
  patient 55
  patient messages 55
  pausing 50
  red 47
  restarting 51
  reviewing 52
    messages 52
    window 52
  selftest 54
  silencing 49
  SpO_2
    high and low limits 115
    specific 115
    specifications 156
  standards 48
  suspended symbol 51
  switching on and off 50
  testing 54
  tone configuration 48
  traditional 48
  visual indicators 48
  volume
    changing 49
    indicator 20
    symbol 49
  yellow 47
Alarms Off key 21
alphabetical listing of alarms 55
artifact suppression
  and fetal arrhythmia 104
  explanation of 104
  switching on and off 104
audible alarm indicators 48
automatic noninvasive blood pressure repeat time 110
Avalon CTS
  status indicator 20

B

baseline
  separating FHRs 80, 89
  Toco reset 94
bed label, OB TraceVue 19
belt
  fastening 28, 29
  fixing button 29
  velcro 30
brightness, adjusting 25

C

calibration
  interval, noninvasive blood pressure 138
  noninvasive blood pressure 111
cautions 1
checklist
  delivery 6
  installation 5
cleaning
  general requirements 133
  infection control 133
  method 134
  monitoring accessories 135
  printhead 139
configuration mode 23
configuring alarm tone 48
confirming fetal life 2, 69, 77, 87
connecting power 7
cross-channel verification 2, 70, 80, 88, 117
  comparing FHR with MHR 70
  triplets 87
  twins 77
cuff
  pressure, noninvasive blood pressure 109
  selection, noninvasive blood pressure 108

D

damage claims 6
data recovery 129
date
  from OB TraceVue 25
  setting 25
DECG
  INOPs 106

patient module 103
specifications 152
testing 106
troubleshooting 105
default
factory 24
user 24
default settings
FHR 154
IUP 154
MECG 154
Toco 154
defibrillation precautions 119, 141, 168
demo mode 23
desat alarm, SpO_2 116
disabling touch operation 22
discharging a patient 62
disconnect INOPs, silencing 49
disinfecting 134
infection control 133
recommended substances 134, 135
display
adjusting 27
fetal specifications 151
noninvasive blood pressure 109
disposal
electronic waste 139
monitor 139
dyshemoglobins
intravascular 115

E

early systolic blood pressure 109
ECG
patient module 103, 118
specifications 152
ECG Start key 21
effects on (SpO_2) 115
electrical safety tests 8
electrical surgery precautions. *See* ESU
electrodes
applying electrodes 118
electromagnetic compatibility. *See* EMC
electromagnetic emissions 164
electromagnetic interference 162
how to reduce 162
EMC 161
and compliant accessories 162
precautions 162
standards 161
emissions, electromagnetic 164
Enter Notes SmartKey 21
entering notes 21
environment, operating 167
ESU precautions 119, 141, 168
event marker
key 42
remote 42
extension cable for SpO_2 114
external monitoring
Toco 93
triplets 88
twins 78
ultrasound 69

F

factory default, configuration 24
factory defaults
noninvasive blood pressure 155
recorder 158
SpO_2 157
FAST
Fourier artefact suppression technology 113
fetal accessories 142
fetal arrhythmia 104
fetal demise 2
fetal display specifications
IUP 152
Toco 152
US 151
fetal heart rate alerting. *See* FHR
fetal heart rate. *See* FHR
fetal life, confirming 2, 69
fetal movement
twins 73
fetal movement profile. *See* FMP
FHR
alarm limit delay 153
alerting 85
enabling 85
turning on/off 85
audio source symbol 78, 88
changing alarm delays 85
changing signal loss delay 86
confirming fetal life 69
cross-channel verification 70, 117
default settings 154
INOPs 75
misidentification 2
monitoring triplets 87
monitoring twins 77
trace separation 80, 89
troubleshooting 74
volume indicator 19
finder LED 17, 32, 77, 87
FMP
and twins 73
arrow to mark start 73
statistics 73
switching on and off 74
functional arterial oxygen saturation 113

G

global settings 24

I

infection control
cleaning 133
disinfecting 133
sterilizing 133
information line 19
INOPs
indicators 47
silencing 49
installation
checklist 5
personnel 5
interference
from RF equipment 162
how to reduce 162
internal monitoring
DECG 101
IUP 98
twins 79
intrauterine pressure. *See* IUP
intravascular dyshemoglobins
effects on (SpO_2) 115
IUP
connecting transducer to monitor 98
default settings 154
display specifications 152
monitoring 97
specifications 152
zeroing 98

K

keys 21
admit/discharge 21
Alarms Off 21
Enter Notes 21
Main Screen 20
Main Setup 21
Monitor Standby 22
Paper Advance 21
Pause Alarms 21
permanent 21
pop-up 22
recorder
Start ECG 21
recorder Start 21
recorder Start/Stop 21
recorder Stop 21
Repeat Time 22
scroll 20

Set Marker 21
Silence 20
SmartKeys 20, 21
start blood pressure measurement 21
Start NBP 22
stop blood pressure measurement 21
Stop NBP 22
Stored Data Rec 21
Timer 21
Toco Baseline 21
User Default 22
zero IUP 21

L

latching alarms 52
behavior 53
latex 141

M

Main Screen key 20
Main Setup key 21
mains power
connecting to 7
disconnecting from 44
maintenance
cables 137
cords 137
measurements, schedule 138
schedule 137, 138
visual inspection 137
major parts
monitor 14
transducer 17
maternal ECG
electrode position 120
printing waveform 105, 120
viewing waveform 119
maternal heart rate
cross-channel verification 117
from MECG 117
priorities 117
sources 117
measurement settings
changing 24
entering setup menu 24
measurements
setting up 24
specifications 151
switching on and off 23
MECG
accessories 143
alarm limits 153
alarm specifications 153
connection illustration 118
default settings 154
electrodes 118
monitoring MHR 117
patient module 118
printing waveform 124
specifications 152
testing 121
troubleshooting 121
using patient module 118
using Toco+ transducer 118
waveform 119
waveform printing 105, 120
methemoglobin (SpO_2) 115
MHR
applying electrodes 118
connecting equipment 118
from MECG 117
misidentification as FHR 69
avoiding 70
priorities 117
sources 117
monitor
back-up memory 129
changing settings 25
features 2
information line 19
major parts and keys 14
stand-by 44
starting monitoring 43
switching on 27
monitor revision, finding 26
Monitor Standby key 22
monitoring
mode 23
what to do after 44
mounting information 6
MR imaging and the SpO_2 transducer 114
MRI precautions 119, 141, 168

N

navigating 19
SmartKeys 21
NBP. *See* noninvasive blood pressure
network connection indicator 19
NIBP. *See* noninvasive blood pressure
noninvasive blood pressure
accessories 144
adult cuffs 144
alarm source 110
alarm specifications 154
ANSI/AAMI SP10-1992 107
automatic mode, enabling 110
average pulse from 121
calibrating 111
calibration interval 138
comfort cuff kits 144
cuff
applying 109
pressure 109
selecting 108
tightness 109
factory defaults 155
how the measurement works 107
measurement
correction 109
limitations 108
methods
auto 108
manual 108
starting 109
stopping 109
numerics, explanation of 109
oscillometric method 107
pediatric cuffs 144
performance specifications 154
preparing to measure 108
repeat time 109
for automatic 110
setting 110
reusable cuffs 144
single-hose disposable cuffs 144
site inspection 109
time of last measurement 109
troubleshooting 111
units 109
venous puncture 111
non-medical devices
in patient vicinity 8
Non-Stress Test timer. *See* NST timer
NST timer 20
accessing pop-up keys 65
via Main Setup 66
via NST field 66
via Timer SmartKey 66
autostart 65
autostop 65
expiry notification 65
pop-up keys 66
setting timer 66
setup 66
setup window 66
SmartKey 66

O

OB TraceVue
bed label 19
connection to 11, 12
LAN connection 130
OB TraceVue, connecting to 8
offset
switching on/off 80, 89
triplets 89
twins 80
operating 19
SmartKeys, using 21

operating modes 22
configuration 23
demo 23
monitoring 23
passcode protection for 23
service 23
operating temperatures 167
oscillometric measurement method 107

P

paper
default speed 39
loading 35, 36
paper out INOP 39
recorder 147
removing 35, 36
speed 39
changing 39
default 39
defaults 39
setting 39
storing 138
tearing off a trace 39
when to reload 39
Paper Advance key 21
Paper-Out indication 39
passcode protection 23
patient
admit 61
discharge 62
safety 161
patient alarms 55
messages 55
Patient Demographics window 61
patient identification 19
patient module
ECG 103, 118
patient safety 161
Pause Alarms key 21
paused alarms 50
restarting 51
performance specifications 151
noninvasive blood pressure 154
SpO_2 156
permanent keys 21
physiological alarms 47
pop-up keys 22
power
connecting 7
connection 7
disconnecting from 44
printhead, cleaning 139
pulse
from noninvasive blood pressure 121
pulse rate
priorities 117
sources 117

Q

QRS tone pitch, SpO_2 116

R

recorder
cleaning printhead 139
factory defaults 158
INOPs 45
paper 147
paper storage 138
specifications 158
status indicator 20
switching on 40
troubleshooting 45
recorder Start key 21
recorder Start/Stop key 21
recorder Stop key 21
recording stored data 21
recovering traces 129
trace recovery printout 129
recycling 139
regulatory complaince 161
remote event marker 42
Repeat Time key 22
restarting paused alarms 51
reviewing alarm messages 52
reviewing alarms 52
reviewing alarms window 52

S

safety
maintenance interval 138
standards 161
safety tests
performance tests 8
power on test 7
system 8
visual inspection 7
screen
adjusting brightness 25
disabling touch operation 22
elements 22
screen layouts 23
screens, understanding 23
scroll key 20
selftest 27, 41
alarms 54
sensor
disposable SpO_2 113
selecting SpO_2 113
separating FHR traces 80, 89
triplets 89
twins 80
service mode 23
Set Marker key 21
settings
active 23
changing 25
factory default 24
global 24
monitor
changing QRS tone 25
changing volume 25
user default 24
user interface, changing 25
signal loss delay 86
signal quality
during monitoring 43
indicator 20
of SpO_2 115
Silence key 20
SmartKeys 20, 21
specifications
built-in recorder 158
DECG 152
ECG 152
environmental 149
monitor 149
SpO_2 sensors 149
transducers 149
IUP 152
measurement 151
MECG 152
performance 151
Toco 152
transducer 150
US 151
SpO_2
accessories 145
active alarm source 116
alarm specifications 156
alarms specific to 115
assessing suspicious reading 115
connecting the cables 114
desat alarm 116
disposable sensors 113
extension cable 114
factory defaults 157
FAST technology 113
limit alarms 115
Nellcor adhesive sensors (disposable) 146
performance specifications 156
Philips sensors (disposable) 146
Philips sensors (reusable) 146
QRS tone 116
sensor selection 113
signal quality 115

site inspection 114
site selection 113
tone modulation 116
standards
EMC 161
safety 161
standards compliance 161
Standby 22
stand-by 44
Start NBP key 22
Start Recording key 21
starting monitoring 43
status indicator
Avalon CTS 20
recorder 20
sterilizing 135
infection control 133
Stop NBP key 22
Stop Recording key 21
storage temperatures 167
Stored Data Rec key 21
stored data recording 21
supported measurements 10
suppressing artifacts 104
suspended alarm 51
suspicious SpO_2 reading 115
switching on monitor 27
switching on the recorder 40
symbols, on system 168
systolic blood pressure, early 109

T

technical alarm messages. *See* INOPs
temperatures
operating 167
storage 167
test blocks, how to perform 7
testing
alarms 54
DECG 106
MECG 121
safety 8
time
from OB TraceVue 25
setting 25
Timer SmartKey 21, 66
Toco
baseline
automatic adjustment 94
key 94
reset 94
default settings 154
display specifications 152
external monitoring 93, 103, 119
monitoring 93
sensitivity 94
specifications 152
testing a transducer 96
transducer 93
zeroing the monitor 94
Toco Baseline key 21
Toco$^+$ transducer 93
tone configuration, alarm 48
tone modulation (SpO_2) 116
touch tone volume 25
touchscreen 19, 22
disabling 22
trace
recovery on OB TraceVue 130
recovery on paper 129
tearing off 39
trace separation
switching on/off 80, 89
transducer
belt clip 29
connecting to monitor 31
finder LED 17, 32, 77, 87
fixing to belt 29
overview 17
specifications 150
testing 75, 96
Toco 96
ultrasound 75
Toco 93
Toco$^+$ 93
transient bursts, reaction to 168
triplets
cross channel verification 87
cross-channel verification 87
difference in heart rate traces 87
external monitoring 88
importance of monitoring MHR 88
important guidelines 87
monitoring 87
offset 89
understanding the trace 89, 90
offsetting baselines 89
separating traces 89
trace 87
troubleshooting 91
troubleshooting
DECG 105
FHR 74
FHR INOPs 75
IUP 99
MECG 121
monitoring twins 83, 91
noninvasive blood pressure 111
recorder 45
Toco 95
twins
and FMP 73
cross-channel verification 77
difference in heart rate traces 77
external monitoring 78
importance of monitoring MHR 78
important guidelines 77
invasive monitoring 79
monitoring 77
monitoring FHR 77
offset 80
understanding the trace 81, 82
offsetting baselines 80
separating traces 80
trace 77
troubleshooting 83

U

ultrasound
applying gel 71
display specifications 151
monitoring 69
specifications 151
testing a transducer 75
unpacking 6
user default
loading 24
SmartKey 22
using the adapter cable 103
uterine activity
external monitoring 93
monitoring 93, 97, 98, 103, 119
monitoring internally 97
troubleshooting 95, 99

V

venous puncture 111
visual alarm indicators 48
voltage setting 7
volume
alarm 49
indicator for alarm 20
indicator for FHR 19
touch tone volume 25

W

warnings 1

Z

zero IUP key 21
zeroing(IUP) 98